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This annual report of the California Youth Authority (CYA) Research Program described 28 projects focusing on the causes, treatment, and control of delinquent behavior. Eight of the projects received grant support through federal aid, including: (1) The Community Treatment Project, a comparative assessment of institutional and community treatment for comparable groups of youth authority wards, (2) The Group Home Project, studying differential treatment environments for delinquents, and (3) The Northern Youth Center Research Project, concerned with differential treatment of delinquents in institutions. The remaining 20 projects received state financial support among them: (1) Assessment of the Community Parole Center Project, (2) Camp Impact Study, (3) Classification of Youth Authority Wards by Probability of Parole Violation, and (4) Movement and Characteristics of CYA Wards. (CH)

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the status of current RESEARCH in the california youth authority

july, 1969

ANNUAL REPORT

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the status of current RESEARCH in the california youth authority

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foreword

A primary objective of the Youth Authority's research program is to develop, by the scientific method, a body of knowledge relative to the causes, treatment, and control of delinquent behavior. There is no ready solution to the problem of delinquency. It is a very complex problem which calls for complex solutions. This report attempts to outline how the Youth Authority is exploring these complexities, expanding its base of knowledge, and creating new program perspectives.

These past twelve months have seen a variety of Federal developments that have meaning for the California Youth Authority's research program. One has been the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act and its implementation in California by this state's Council on Criminal Justice. The first direct result of this act in terms of Federal funding has been the granting of matching funds to establish additional Youth Service Bureaus in five California communities and to provide an evaluation of the total Youth Service Bureau program. This program is described and the evaluation plan is outlined on page 19 of this report.

A second Federal development is the Federal Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968. At this writing, funds have not yet been directed specifically for research and evaluation but the potential for such use in the future is great.

A third Federal program of significance has been the Elementary and Secondary Act (ESEA) of 1965. Title I of this act has provided funds to develop projects to meet the special educational needs of the California Youth Authority offender population. To service the research and evaluation requirements of these projects, an Educational Research Section comprised of two research analysts and supporting clerical staff was established. The ESEA projects being studied are described on pages 21-26.

The National Institute of Mental Health through its Center for Study of Crime and Delinquency continues to be an important source of outside funding. The Community Treatment Project, the Group Home Project, the Center for Training in Differential Treatment, and the Northern Youth Center Research Project, all NIMH funded projects, are described on pages 1-14.

In addition to describing projects funded by non-state grants, this report summarizes research being accomplished by the state-supported Parole Services Research Section, the General Research Section, and the Information Systems Section.

Allen F Breed
Allen F. Breed, Director

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COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROJECT: COMPARATIVE ASSESSMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL AND COMMUNITY TREATMENT FOR COMPARABLE GROUPS OF YOUTH AUTHORITY WARDS

National Institute of Mental Health Grant

PURPOSE: The Community Treatment Project (CTP) is a combined experimental and demonstration project designed to study the feasibility of substituting intensive programs in the community for traditional institutional programs with selected Youth Authority wards. This program is now in the second phase of its development. The specific goals of Phase I (1961-1964) were:

1) To determine the feasibility of releasing selected Youth Authority wards directly from a reception center to a treatment-control program in the community; to determine whether communities would be willing to accept, under special treatment conditions, the return of wards who had just been committed to the Youth Authority.

2) To compare the effectiveness of a period of treatment in the community with treatment in the regular Youth Authority program (a period of institution treatment plus parole) as measured by parole performance and attitudinal and behavioral changes in the wards.

3) To develop hypotheses regarding specific treatment plans for defined types of delinquents in specific kinds of settings.

During Phase II (1964-69) the Project continues to accumulate data with regard to the goals of Phase I with particular emphasis on determining those treatment variables most related to success on parole for various types of delinquents. Also during this period it is attempting:

1) To describe program elements in detail so as to create a research base for expansion of Community Treatment programs, for training of correctional staff, and for comparison with alternate community programs.

2) To further develop and detail the Differential Treatment Model and its operationalization.

3) To compare the effectiveness of a community-located program based on the Differential Treatment Model with a community-located program modeled after Empey's Provo Experiment.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: The study population of the Project consists of male and female Youth Authority wards committed from the juvenile courts of Sacramento, Stockton, Modesto, and San Francisco. The Project consists of Differential Treatment Units (DTU) and a Guided Group Interaction Unit (GGIU). These are two different forms of treatment of wards in the community. The DTU's are staffed by a Treatment Supervisor, seven Community

Agents and a Group Supervisor. The GGIU is staffed by a Treatment Supervisor, six Community Agents and a Group Supervisor. All units have a part-time teacher.

In the DTU's, wards are involved in a program based on differential diagnosis and treatment of delinquency. The theoretical basis of this treatment model is the formulation of Sullivan, Grant and Grant which describes a sequence of personality integrations in normal childhood development. Of the seven stages of Interpersonal Maturity originally postulated, only three are used to describe the delinquent population. These are identified as Integration Level I_2, I_3, and I_4. Each Integration of Maturity Level contains more than one subtype. Description of this classification system appears in project research reports.[1]

This system specifies, for each of the nine subtypes of delinquents, a treatment-control strategy which is to be implemented by the Community Agent. The strategies have been developed from theory and from clinical experience with the wards. A wide range of treatment elements are employed. Each type of ward is assigned to a Community Agent who has been selected for his ability to implement a treatment-control plan for one or more specific subtypes. The effect is the creation of relatively homogeneous caseloads with regard to ward subtype. Caseloads are kept at an average of twelve cases, and extensive supervision, consultation, and training are made available to Agents.

The Guided Group Interaction Unit is modeled after Empey's Provo Experiment, and does not use differential diagnosis as a basis for treatment. However, I-Level classification is made, but this is known to research personnel only.

Wards in this program are required to participate in full-time school and/or work program, and, in addition, to attend Guided Group Interaction meetings. Theoretically this program operates on the assumptions that: (1) the delinquent group should be made the target of change, (2) conflict and ambivalence are means by which to precipitate involvement in a change process, and (3) an effective program must develop a unified and cohesive system in which staff and delinquents have a functional rather than a caste-like relationship to each other.

The treatment program has been divided into an initial, intensive period of treatment and a later, less intensive phase designed to provide wards with continued support for their commitment to non-delinquent modes of adjustment and a preparation for discharge. Each ward is assigned to a group on the basis of age (13-15 vs. 16 or older). His group leader is also his Community Agent. The average caseload size is 15. During the first or intensive phase of the program, wards are required to attend guided group interaction meetings of approximately one to one and one-half hours, five days a week.

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[1] The names of the subtypes are as follows:

I_2	Aa	Asocial, Aggressive
	Ap	Asocial, Passive
I_3	Cfm	Conformist, Immature
	Cfc	Conformist, Cultural
	Mp	Manipulator
I_4	Na	Neurotic, Acting-out
	Nx	Neurotic, Anxious
	Ci	Cultural Identifier
	Se	Situational Emotional Reaction

PROCEDURE: Wards from Sacramento, Stockton, Modesto and San Francisco admitted to the Youth Authority by a juvenile court are assessed as to their eligibility to the Project. A Community Agent assesses the community reaction to the idea of allowing the ward back into the community. If the community does not object, the ward is then interviewed by a Community Agent of the Project or by one of the research personnel. This semi-structured interview is tape recorded and a judgment as to I-Level is made. This judgment is validated by a second person, from the recorded interview. The ward is then assigned, by random methods, to Experimental or Control status. In San Francisco, the random assignment places a ward in the DTU, the GGIU, or in a Control status (regular institution or direct parole release program). All Project wards are given the California Psychological Inventory (CPI), the Jesness Inventory, and a sentence completion test while at the Northern Reception Center-Clinic of the California Youth Authority. In San Francisco all Project wards are also given the Hill HIM-A. This is a questionnaire to determine probable behavior in groups.

Follow-up information is obtained from semi-structured, tape recorded interviews, and questionnaires administered to Experimental subjects at specified intervals during their participation in the program and from Control subjects after their release to parole. Posttests of the CPI and Jesness Inventory are given to all Experimental and Control subjects. The Experimental subjects are posttested following what is considered to be the intensive phase of the treatment program. Control subjects are posttested shortly after release to parole.

In addition to tests and interviews, dispositions of behavior resulting in parole violation (suspensions, revocations and discharges) are recorded for all Experimentals and Controls. The offenses are also recorded. Background data for each ward in the study are obtained by means of the Initial Home Visit Research Schedule and clinic summaries at time of commitment to the Youth Authority.

Interviews have been conducted with Community Agents in the DTU's as well as with Agents supervising Control wards concerning their treatment philosophies and strategies, and their opinions of the causes of delinquent behavior.

TIMETABLE: Phase I began in 1961 and was completed in 1964. Phase II began in 1964 and is scheduled to conclude on September 30, 1969. Nine progress reports have been submitted to date. A proposal has been submitted to the National Institute of Mental Health by the Research Division of the Youth Authority for a third phase of CTP, which would run from October 1, 1969, through September 30, 1974. Phase III would attempt to systematically determine whether it is feasible and, in terms of improved treatment outcomes, meaningful to (a) broaden the range--and refine the type--of settings and treatment strategies in and through which differential treatment can be carried out for specified delinquent sybtypes; (b) broaden the range and variety of offenders to whom differential treatment may be usefully applied; (c) continue to isolate the factors which may be responsible for, and/or essential to, the implementation and success of the differential treatment approaches which have been developed to date; and (d) continue refining and expanding the Differential Treatment Model.

FINDINGS:

Sacramento-Stockton Experiment

The Phase I Experiment (1961-64) demonstrated the feasibility of substituting an intensive, community-based, and differentially oriented treatment program for selected Youth Authority wards who normally would have been institutionalized. By means of the experimental design, it was also shown that this same community-based program was more effective than the Youth Authority's traditional rehabilitative approach which involved a brief period (six to nine months) of institutional treatment followed by routine parole supervision. At the level of overall comparison--i.e., all Experimentals combined vs. all Controls combined--statistically significant differences favoring Experimentals were found relative to parole success rates. In terms of psychological test scores, Experimentals showed considerably more positive change than Controls, together with a higher level of personal and social adjustment at posttesting, when compared with Controls.

Regarding the comparative effectiveness of the two rehabilitative approaches (community and institutional) with various kinds of delinquents, treatment was found to have a differential impact--again as measured by parole success rates and psychological test score changes. The community program was found to be more effective with delinquent youth designated as: Acting-out Neurotic (Na); Immature Conformist (Cfm); and Cultural Conformist (Cfc), respectively. To these could be added youths classified as Situational-Emotional offenders (Se) who did about equally well with regard to measures of behavioral performance on parole following treatment under either condition, but who showed greater positive pre-to-posttest psychological changes when treated by the community program. In the case of the institutional approach, data suggested that the Cultural Identifier (Ci) could be more effectively treated in a program involving institutionalization. For the three remaining kinds of delinquent youth, the data did not point to a clear advantage for either approach. However, if rate of recidivism was considered the most important of the criteria, then two of these three kinds of youth--Asocial, Passive (Ap) and Manipulator (Mp)--could be more effectively treated under conditions of the community approach.

The Phase I research design did not control all significant variables but one, in the manner of laboratory science. Rather, only one major variable was controlled--that of the setting in which treatment occurred. Thus, one could not necessarily attribute the greater effectiveness of the community-based program solely to the difference in treatment setting. Differences between the two approaches with regard to program content, structure, process, etc., could also have contributed substantially to the greater effectiveness of the Experimental program. Phase II was, therefore, initiated to isolate the contribution, both singly and in combination, of several factors or variables that, at the close of Phase I, were thought to be related to success of the community program.

Throughout Phase II, ongoing follow up of Phase I and Phase II study subjects has continued to demonstrate large differences favoring Experimentals over Controls. This applies at the level of overall (total group) comparisons and that of delinquent subtypes as well.

Factors that have contributed to both the initial (Phase I) and continued (Phase II) greater effectiveness of the community program have now begun to be isolated. There is little to suggest that the differences favoring the community program are to any substantial degree a result of Experimental subjects having simply avoided institutionalization. Rather, five factors--each one being complex in its own right--have emerged thus far as significant contributors to the effectiveness of the community-based, differentially oriented treatment program. These are:

(a) matching of specified types of clients with certain types of workers;

(b) level of ability and perceptiveness of workers;

(c) intensive and/or extensive intervention by workers with regard to several areas of the client's life--made possible by low-caseload assignments;

(d) emphasis upon the working-through of the worker/ward relationship as a major vehicle of treatment; and

(e) differential and treatment-relevant decision-making.

San Francisco Experiment

The findings reported below cover the first 36 months (September 30, 1965, to September 30, 1968) of the Experiment's operation. The comparisons presented refer to the DTU and GGI programs, neither one of which has operated at close to what might well be considered their full potential. It is only during the past 15 months or so that implementation of either program has begun to approach, or meet, what might be termed minimum specifications.

Regarding the comparative effectiveness of the DTU and GGI programs, analysis of data relative to the following multiple program objectives and/or correctional-system responsibilities has been performed:

(a) immediate/essentially complete protection of society;

(b) failure rate or percentage-of-removal from program, within specified time intervals (e.g., 15 months; 24 months);

(c) delinquency-free behavior for a specified period of time (e.g., 18 months);

(d) rehabilitation of individual wards within specified time intervals (e.g., ultimate favorable discharge within 24, 36, or 48 months);

(e) socio-psychological growth of individual wards; and

(f) providing therapeutic support to wards while they are residing, not within an institution, but within the environment into which they may have to be reintegrated or reinstated, or with which they might effectively cope (e.g., the community and/or family setting).

Relative to the above objectives and/or responsibilities, GGI appears to be ahead of DTU with regard to (a) and, at 24-months followup, (d). DTU appears to be ahead of GGI in terms of (b) (at 15 months--with no difference being found at 24 months), (e), and--at least for those wards who had not been removed from their respective programs during their first 15 months or so on parole--(f). No clear statement can be made as yet with regard to (c).

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CENTER FOR TRAINING IN DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT

National Institute of Mental Health Grant
(Sponsored by the Institute for the Study of Crime and Delinquency)

PURPOSE: The Training Center is an experimental project whose prime objective is to develop and evaluate training in the use of Interpersonal Maturity Classification (I-Level) and the related intervention strategies for changing delinquents into non-delinquents based on the Differential Treatment Model. The theory and practice being taught have evolved in large part from the Community Treatment Project. In this sense, the Training Center is the research utilization branch of CTP.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: Training content includes I-Level theory, diagnosis of the nine delinquent subtypes, treatment planning for each subtype and observation of ongoing programs utilizing Differential Treatment. Courses are developed specifically for diagnosticians, for treatment supervisors, for line staff, for clinical researchers, for administrators, and for trainers. Trainees to date have included probation officers and their supervisors, parole agents and their supervisors, as well as a number of correctional administrators, clinicians, researchers, school counselors and university faculty both from within and outside California. During the first year of the Project, training courses were offered both in one-week workshop and 12-week seminar form. Follow-on consultation was offered to agencies sending trainees in order to develop organizational support for treatment climates in which the training concepts could be implemented.

During the second year of the Project, emphasis has been placed on the development of regional I-Level training teams in eight geographical areas of California. Each regional team, having from five to ten members, has representatives from Youth Authority institutions and parole offices, as well as from county probation departments. Each training team takes part in a nine-week training course in I-Level diagnosis and Differential Treatment planning given by CTDT. Each team then proceeds to develop and offer training programs in their home agencies, with all team members participating in each agency. In these across-agency efforts, training is being used as a vehicle for translating from theory to practice the integration of statewide correctional program forces. Inherent in the plan is the assumption that having a common language of classification and treatment across and within agencies will facilitate treatment continuity. Follow-on consultation services from CTDT are offered to each regional team at the rate of one day per month per team.

In addition to three nine-week training programs, CTDT also offered during 1968-69 a five-week workshop for non-California correctional agencies. The workshop included three-weeks training in I-Level theory and diagnosis and two-weeks training in treatment planning.

Forty-nine individuals attended the nine-week training programs. They represented ten Youth Authority institutions and camps, fifteen parole offices and fifteen county probation departments. Eleven individuals participated in the out-of-state training workshop, representing six states and Canada.

PROCEDURES: The primary focus of the research effort involves the evaluation of curriculum materials and the assessment of training and follow-on procedures. Research instruments include a number of systematic and relatively objective measures of the impact of the training program on trainees and their parent agencies at various points in time. An Interview Rating Questionnaire and a Diagnostic Card Sort have been developed, to use both as training aids and as continuing diagnostic aids. Performance tests for trainees (interviews with delinquents, diagnoses from taped interviews, treatment plans on specific cases) are utilized, as are pre-post questionnaires aimed at assessing changes in treatment stances of trainees and treatment atmospheres of agencies. Ratings based on systematic observations of the agencies' uses of the training material are made during follow-on consultation visits.

TIMETABLE: The planning phase of the Project began in August, 1967. The first training group began on October 30, 1967. The Project is scheduled to end in the summer of 1970.

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GROUP HOME PROJECT: DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT ENVIRONMENTS FOR DELINQUENTS

National Institute of Mental Health Grant

PURPOSE: The Group Home Project is a combined experimental and demonstration project which proposes to develop a variety of group homes to be used within the experimental program of the Community Treatment Project as alternatives to foster home care and independent placement and as alternatives to temporary detention of wards in juvenile halls and California Youth Authority institutions. Placement problems encountered in the experience of the Community Treatment Project suggested a need for: (1) a number of out-of-home placement facilities, (2) a range of out-of-home atmospheres, and (3) temporary holding facilities with varying and controllable atmospheres.

The Aims of the Project are:

1. To determine the feasibility of establishing five types of group homes--the five varying in stance taken toward the wards and in modes of handling interpersonal relationships--with each type of home representing a type of environment specific to the growth and development needs of particular types of delinquent youths.
2. To develop a taxonomy of relevant environments, describing in detail the important aspects of the five environments, including the amounts of structure provided for wards, the nature of rewards and penalities, the methods of teaching, the characteristics of the group home parents and their styles of handling children.
3. To evaluate the impact of the group home experience on the children assigned to them.
4. To evaluate the overall "worth" and utility of each home, together with the concept of using group homes more generally; to describe project experiences relative to implications for the use of group homes in settings other than CTP.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: The project is an integral part of the Community Treatment Project in Sacramento and Stockton. Subjects of the group home study are cases already assigned to the experimental group of the Community Treatment Project. These cases are diagnosed according to the "Interpersonal Maturity Level Classification: Juvenile" (I-Level).[1]

1. Group Home Types
   Originally, five types of group homes were defined, based on the Differential Treatment Model of the Community Treatment Project and on experience

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[1] See program description of the Community Treatment Project, pages 1- 8, for more information on the classification system and the CTP program.

in finding appropriate out-of-home placements. Group Home Types I, II and III are designed for youngsters with specific I-Level classifications only, and for long-term placement of these youngsters. Group Home Types IV and V are designed for placements of a temporary nature, and for all types of youth, regardless of I-Level classification. As presented in the original proposal, the five home types, or models, are summarized below. (The Type VI Home model--developed by the Group Home Project staff--is a recent addition for long-term placement.)

Type I - Protective
(For four I_2 Ap's and I_3 Cfm's)[2] This home is for extremely immature and dependent youngsters whose own family background has involved many elements of neglect, and sometimes brutality. The home will attempt to approximate normal family living as closely as possible.

Type II - Containment
(For six I_3 Mp's and I_3 Cfc's) This home is for the youngsters usually labeled as "defective character" or culturally conforming delinquent. It will operate on a "non-family" basis, with emphasis upon concrete and realistic demands for conforming, productive behavior, and upon firm objective authority and control.[3]

Type III - Boarding
(For six I_4 Na's, Nx's, Se's, and Ci's) This home will serve as a placement for the more interpersonally mature and internally complex wards--those who are beginning a process of emancipation but who do not yet possess sufficient strength to live by themselves. The orientation of the home will in ways be similar to that of a YMCA hotel; beyond this, the group home parents will need to play a delicate "non-parental role," hopefully engendering an atmosphere of comfort without threat and allowing relationships to develop on the initiative of given wards.

Type IV - Temporary Community Care
(For six wards--all I-Level subtypes) This home is for wards who have a temporary placement need, but where either custody or independent living is seen as inappropriate or as not being a "placement of choice." The atmosphere will involve an "unlocked door" policy where support rather than custody is given emphasis.

Type V - Short Term Restriction
(For six wards--all I-Level subtypes) This home is for wards needing fairly restrictive behavioral limits imposed on them. It will be used as a substitute for detention in juvenile halls or other similar facilities. Placement will

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[2] Due to reduced numbers of I_2's and Cfm's on parole in Stockton CTP and a smaller than usual number of these wards being committed from Stockton, the Type I home was opened in September, 1967, to compatible (with Cfm's and the home design) I_4 Na's and Nx's.

[3] This original model statement has been revised as a result of experience operating a Containment Home. Basically, the "non-family" aspect of the model was changed to read, "Opportunity for growth is thought to rest in the formation of atypical (for these types of youngsters), healthy relationships with adults within the context of authority, controls, etc."

usually be limited to about a week, thereby allowing for continuation of school, work or whatever program the Agent decided upon. If a ward needs a longer period of control or cannot adjust to the pressure of the home, then other arrangements will be made. Probably a type of "house arrest" policy will exist rather than a "locked door" policy. The group home parents will provide a non-parental stance together with as much program on the premises as seems to be necessary.[4]

Type VI - Individualized

(For six I_4's--primarily Na's and Nx's) This home will be for those I_4 youngsters who may benefit from having a "family-like" situation and healthy adult relationships made available to them while resolution of conflicts with self and family takes place. A great deal of flexibility will be allowed in terms of the expectations of the youngsters relative to the home, and in terms of the nature of their relationship with the group home parents. Long-range plans for individual wards can include return to family, placement in an individual foster home, independent living, or continued placement in the group home.

2. Procedure

The Group Home Coordinator is responsible for the recruitment of prospective group homes. She participates in their selection together with the Research Analyst and the Parole Agents who use the home. She plays a key role in the development of management procedures, group home budgeting, on-going training of group home parents and Parole Agents. Prospective group home parent candidates are also interviewed and tested by the Research Analyst. They are staffed at length with the Community Treatment Project Unit where the home is located (Sacramento or Stockton) in order to reach a decision as to whether they will be "hired" or not.

In Group Home Types I, II, III (and VI) admission to a home is preceded by an "Intake Staffing" involving the Coordinator, Research Analyst, Treatment Supervisor, Parole Agent assigned to the case, and (when necessary) other Parole Agents who have been using the home. Factors considered during such "Intake Staffings" include (in addition to the youngster's I-Level classification) the following: reasons for the need of an out-of-home and/or group home placement for the given ward; treatment goals of the Agent; nature of the particular home and of the wards already residing there and how well these factors "fit" with the present and future needs of the ward and with the thinking and goals of the Agent.

In the Temporary Care Home no pre-placement staffing is required. The mechanics required prior to placement of individual wards is such that placements can occur on an emergency and odd-hour basis.

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[4] No appropriate candidates were found for the Type V home. The funds thus made available were then allocated for the Type VI home and some subsidy (for research purposes) for an already existing girls group home operating within the Stockton CTP Unit.

Aside from the usual group home parent and Parole Agent contacts, the group home parents meet every two weeks with Agents and the Group Home Coordinator to enhance communication and to bring Parole Agents into the training of group home parents. Other meetings involve Parole Agents, Group Home Coordinator and Research Analyst in an on-going evaluation of the given homes.

Some of the areas in which data are being collected include: 1) characteristics of the study subjects and changes in these subjects during the program, 2) characteristics of and changes through time within each of the five group home environments, 3) the nature of Agent goals and ward needs together with the relative ability or inability of homes to meet these goals and needs, 4) cost accounting--to evaluate the cost of establishing and maintaining the homes, 5) management and maintenance issues, how they are handled and resolved.

Data is collected from all individuals who have any institutional involvement in the project. The research staff has developed and adapted a number of instruments for data collection--including interviews, questionnaires and staffing guides. These are being used primarily with group home parents, wards and Parole Agents. Additional data which is routinely collected in the Community Treatment Project will also be utilized.

TIMETABLE: The project began operations in August, 1966, with the first home starting in November, 1966. The project will run through September, 1969.

The chronology to date of group home development:

Type I - Protective Home: First established January 1, 1967, in Stockton. Terminated March 15, 1967, and revised as a Type IV home on a trial basis. The home was subsequently terminated as inappropriate on July 1, 1967.

Another Type I home was established in Stockton on May 1, 1967, and was terminated on January 1, 1969. A total of seven wards were placed in the home.

Type II - Containment Home: First established November 1, 1966, in Sacramento and terminated on July 1, 1968. A total of ten wards were placed in the home.

A second Type II home began operations in Sacramento in September, 1968, and was terminated on March 15, 1969. Six wards were placed in the home.

Type III - Boarding Home: Established March 1, 1967, in Sacramento and currently in use. A total of fifteen wards have been placed, with six now in residence.

Type IV - Temporary Care Home: First established on March 15, 1967, in Stockton on a trial basis (having been revised from a Type I home). The home was terminated by staff decision on July 1, 1967. Seven wards were placed in the home prior to termination.

Another Type IV home was established in Stockton on April 1, 1968, and is currently in use. Eighteen wards have been placed in the home (representing 29 separate placements).

Type V - Short Term Restriction: Cancelled due to lack of appropriate, interested candidates.

Type VI - Individualized: Began operation in August, 1968, south of Modesto and is currently in use. Eight wards have been placed thus far.

FINDINGS: Although not in great numbers, people have been found in the community who have been interested in operating a group home and who have appeared--at the time of selection--appropriate for one or another of the group homes previously defined.[5]

Generally speaking, the homes have provided a readily available, needed placement resource for a substantial proportion of CTP youngsters. Approximately 37 percent of CTP male wards placed out-of-home during the period August, 1967-July, 1968, were placed in project group homes. Twenty-six wards (representing 31 separate placements) had, as of July 1, 1968, been placed in the long-term care homes (Types I, II and III). Within this group of wards, 1) 42 percent were placed at the time of their release to parole; 2) time in placement averaged five months (a few had been in placement over a year); 3) the average age was 17.2 years; 4) all I-Level subtype classifications were represented (except for I_2 Aa and Ap and I_4 Se); and 5) the racial representation was Caucasian, 33%; Negro, 41%; Mexican-American, 22%; and other, 4%.[6]

In some cases (even in homes subsequently cancelled), the Group Home experience has been seen by treatment staff as having made positive contributions in the direction of achieving some short- and long-range treatment objectives (e.g., initial stabilization, control, behavior change, personal growth, etc.). The Temporary Care Home has provided a much used and needed service. It has helped to avoid unnecessary formal detention in several cases. Twenty-three wards[7] representing 35 separate placements have been placed in this type of home (totals for both Type IV homes) with an average length of stay of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ weeks.

The feasibility of establishing and operating all but the Type V home has been demonstrated. In general, the operation of these homes is not without its difficulties. Some homes have operated successfully for several months--or even well over a year--only to slowly "go downhill" when increased or altered demands were made upon the group home parents. Four of the seven sets of group home parents "hired" have been terminated: one was for failure to provide adequate services (supervision, care, etc.); three were cancelled because of "incompatibility" in such areas as (a) philosophical differences with long-range CTP treatment concepts for particular kinds of youngsters and

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[5] Except for the Type V, Temporary Restriction Home.

[6] These figures compare with the CTP population as follows (up to 3/31/68): average age at commitment to CYA, 16.1 years; racial breakdown: Caucasian, 54%; Negro, 19%; Mexican-American, 21%; other, 6%.

[7] Five of these wards have also resided (before or after placement in a Temporary Care Home) in the Type I or Type VI homes.

(b) unsatisfactory "matching" (for example, with Parole Agent personalities and treatment styles, and with the particular kinds of youngsters placed within the homes). These factors--a few of many--are quite apart from whether people are considered to be generally suited for foster care.

Viewed within the context of the overall, set of out-of-home placement resources available to an intensive community treatment program, group homes appear to be one very meaningful and useful alternative. A number of inter-connected and complex dimensions are being identified as contributing to the relative success or failure of the homes which have operated thus far. These dimensions, together with related issues (selection, training, maintenance, coordination, contracting, etc.), are discussed in the First and Second Year Progress Reports. Detailed program description and impressionistic reporting on each separate home also appear in these reports.

STAFF:

Theodore B. Palmer, Ph.D., Principal Investigator
Glenn W. Avery, Co-Investigator
John W. Pearson, Social Research Analyst
Sharlene E. Haire, Group Home Coordinator

PUBLICATIONS

Warren, Marguerite Q. and Look, Loren W.: "A Demonstration Project: Differential Treatment Environments For Delinquents." California Youth Authority, Division of Research, 1965.

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Pearson, John W., Haire, Sharlene E., and Palmer, Theodore: Group Home Project Research Report No. 2: "Differential Treatment Environments for Delinquents, Second Year Progress Report," California Youth Authority, Division of Research, August, 1968.

See publications by the Community Treatment Project, pages 6-8 for related information..

* not available

NORTHERN YOUTH CENTER RESEARCH PROJECT: DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT OF DELINQUENTS IN INSTITUTIONS

National Institute of Mental Health
(Sponsored by the Institute for the Study of Crime and Delinquency, Sacramento)

PURPOSE: The Youth Center Research Project is a four-year study that has been underway since April, 1968. Funded by a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health to the Institute for the Study of Crime and Delinquency, the project will compare and contrast the effectiveness to two different approaches to the treatment of delinquents.

The two theories chosen for study are widely accepted as tenable, but they reflect major and fundamental differences in basic premises about human nature. At the O. H. Close School for Boys, the treatment strategy is based on psychodynamic principles, specifically those of transactional analysis as developed by Berne. At the Karl Holton School for Boys, an attempt is being made to apply the principles of behaviorism to all program elements.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: The project is located at the two most recently opened California Youth Authority institutions: the O. H. Close School for Boys and the Karl Holton School for Boys, which are located immediately adjacent to one another at the Northern California Youth Center. Both institutions are very similar in their organizational structure, staffing patterns, and physical layout. Each is designed to house 400 wards in eight 50-bed living halls. Both have progressive, treatment-oriented staff. Random-assignment was possible because boys of very nearly the same age are assigned to the two institutions.

PROCEDURE: Through the first year of the project, training of staff has been given top priority. Because staff will not be simply following prescribed treatment roles, they need to become sufficiently expert in each of these demanding and complex methods to enable them to be creative in developing program.

By the end of the operational period of the study, approximately 1,000 subjects will have gone through each of the experimental programs. This large number of cases will enable the research team to make many useful comparisons. No assumptions are being made regarding which treatment method will prove to be superior.

To compare the effectiveness of the two programs, the researchers will look closely at the process of change. Along with the usual before-and-after measures of the two groups, small and selected samples of subjects will be evaluated at frequent intervals as a means of gauging the immediate impact of the two programs. Later post-institutional data will be examined. In addition to gathering recidivism data, the research team will collect reports on other behavior, such as job or school performance and family adjustment.

TIMETABLE: The project began April 1, 1968, and is scheduled to be completed March 31, 1972.

STAFF:

Carl F. Jesness, Ph.D., Principal Investigator
Paul McCormick, Associate Social Research Analyst
John Loehr, Associate Social Research Analyst
Robert F. Wedge, Assistant Social Research Analyst

PUBLICATIONS

Jesness, C. F., Typology and Treatment, *California Youth Authority Quarterly*, 1966, No. 2, pp. 17-29.

Jesness, C. F., Scullion, T. B., France, S. A., and Wedge, R. F., *The Preston Typology Study Classification Manual*, Sacramento: Institute for the Study of Crime and Delinquency, August, 1967.

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McCormick, P., and Campos, L., *You're OK: A TA Handbook for Boys*, 1969.

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EVALUATION OF YOUTH SERVICE BUREAUS

Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act Grant
(Sponsored by the California Council on Criminal Justice)

PURPOSE: The three objectives of this evaluation are: 1) To determine to what extent Youth Service Bureaus can divert a significant number of selected youth away from the juvenile justice system, 2) To evaluate whether the Bureaus can utilize community resources to achieve the above in a more coordinated and efficient manner than has previously been the case, and 3) To assess whether the Bureaus can develop innovative techniques so as to achieve these objectives within present community-based resources or whether they can develop currently nonexistent resources.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: In 1967 the National Crime Commission's specific recommendation for the prevention of delinquency called for the establishment of a series of "Youth Service Bureaus" throughout the country. As a result, the 1968 session of the California Legislature provided state support for the establishment of Youth Service Bureaus in four communities. Matching federal funds available through the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act Grant were obtained to augment the program. The addition of federal funds will not only allow for the establishment of Service Bureaus in five additional communities but will also provide for a research and evaluation component to these Bureaus.

Each Youth Service Bureau will be under the direction of a Youth Service Coordinator. He will be responsible for bringing together community public agencies and private organizations interested in delinquency prevention to improve and coordinate services to youth in an effort to divert them from the juvenile justice system. Participating agencies, organizations and volunteers will contribute full- or part-time staff and supportive services to the Bureau.

The Bureaus will receive referrals of delinquent or delinquent-prone youth from parents, schools, social agencies, police, probation, voluntary drop-in or solicitation of individual youth. The Bureaus either will offer their services directly to youth or will refer them to an appropriate resource. Services of the Bureaus will vary considerably according to the needs of the target area. Services to youth may include individual, group and family counseling, tutorial services, job clinics and recreational activities. In addition, some of the Bureaus will provide community education. Some will also provide training and placement of volunteers.

PROCEDURE: In order to obtain information on the effectiveness of the Bureaus, the central evaluation component will utilize three general procedures:

1) Establish and implement standardized records and procedures that will yield comparable data for all of the Bureaus. This will include such

data as number of youth referred, sources of referrals and amount and types of services offered.

2) Monitor, advise and consult with each local Bureau for the purpose of increasing its capabilities of program evaluation.

3) Design and conduct special or in-depth studies of those Bureaus which appear to be utilizing the most effective of innovative delinquency prevention techniques.

TIMETABLE: The first annual progress and evaluation report is due on January 1, 1970, for the use of the California Delinquency Prevention Commission in making its annual report to the Legislature. The second report will be due January 1, 1971, and the third, January 1, 1972.

STAFF: ____________________, Associate Social Research Analyst

EVALUATION OF COMPENSATORY EDUCATION (ESEA) PROJECTS

PURPOSE: To evaluate the effectiveness of compensatory education projects, as implemented during September, 1968, to August, 1969, under Title I of the Federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA). The scope and aims of the evaluations vary widely according to the nature of individual projects.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: A total of 30 projects are being carried out under ESEA, dispersed over nine Youth Authority institutions and three Community Treatment facilities. Responsibility for the evaluations has been generally placed with project administrators, although research staff serve as consultants on questions of research design, measurement, data collection, analysis, and interpretation. Researchers have taken a leading role in a number of projects believed to be of import for program planning within the Department.

The ESEA projects can be roughly divided into several major areas. First, the area of remedial education encompasses reading laboratories and a special program for highly retarded students. Project activities in Community Treatment facilities are designed to meet remedial needs while providing a therapeutic school environment for those wards unable to function in regular public school programs.

A second area involves a system approach to rehabilitation at the Fred C. Nelles School for Boys. Based on an analysis of the existing institutional program and the development of an alternative functional model, the project will establish a motivational system using behavior modification and peer group techniques. The system will encourage wards to develop sequential skills in social, recreational, academic, and vocational domains, as required for successful adjustment on the outside or "real world." The project will be designed and executed under the guidance of two systems development companies through contractual arrangements with the Youth Authority. Incentive payments are to be allocated to both contractors according to changes induced toward non-delinquent behavior among wards. Incentive payments will also accrue for demonstrated staff training acquired in specific areas relating to the operation of the system. The project started in May, 1969, and is tentatively scheduled for termination in September, 1970.

A third area pertains to behavior modification projects which were developed with view toward improving study habits and classroom behaviors.

A fourth area concerns New Careers training in human service occupations, as exemplified by the Aide Training Project described on page 25 of this report.

A fifth area allows for continuity between the vocational training received in the institution and the subsequent employment of wards in the community. In the project at the Youth Training School, vocational instructors work in conjunction with parole agents to find appropriate job placements or referrals for wards paroled from the institution. Post-release services including vocational counseling are provided to increase the likelihood of successful job adjustment. Follow-up information is gathered and analyzed in order to channel job placements toward those employers with whom wards have shown favorable patterns of adjustment.

A sixth area deals with projects on cultural enrichment activities. Included herein are projects offering trips to places of educational, vocational, and cultural interest in the community; projects designed to enhance leisure time interests and skills; and a project to stimulate musical talent development through participation in band concerts.

Finally, a miscellaneous area is comprised of projects furnishing supportive and related services in compensatory education, such as library facilities, audiovisual and curricular aides, and corresponding staff training. A department-wide undertaking is the use of programmed instructional materials to supplement academic courses in each of the institutions.

Not included in the above areas is a different type of project which is currently in a planning stage. It will entail the use of an interpersonal maturity classification (I-Level) to determine conditions under which there is an optimal classroom performance among wards grouped by I-Level and matched with teachers who are effective in employing specific kinds of teaching strategies.

PROCEDURES: Assessment of the remedial reading projects is based largely on experimental designs using experimental groups and control or comparison groups. To determine changes in reading ability, pre- and posttests are administered at four-month intervals. Some projects utilize the Gates McGinitie Reading Test; others the California Achievement Test. In addition, a description of teaching methods and curricular materials used is obtained.

The systems project at the Nelles School for Boys will be partly evaluated according to reductions achieved in rates of parole violation relative to the rates shown before implementation and/or rates shown among similar groups of wards not involved in the project during the same period of stay at Nelles. Additional criteria are being formulated regarding the performance among wards within Nelles and after release on parole. Also, the successive accomplishment of tasks scheduled for completion by the systems contractors will be monitored by the Youth Authority project manager as well as by research staff. The response of wards and staff at Nelles to the system implementation will be explored through research observations, interviews, and survey methods.

Evaluation of the behavior modification projects are based mainly on the analysis of pre-post data being collected to measure academic achievement and changes in classroom behavior and study habits.

Projects in the New Careers or aide training area are evaluated with respect to intra-mural and post-release outcomes. Within the institution, the impact of aide training is investigated through research interviews and opinion surveys administered to the aides, other wards, and staff members. Also systematic observation of aide interactions with wards and staff will probably be undertaken.

The post-release phase includes the collection of follow-up data on the parole violation status, employment record, and school attendance evinced by project graduates relative to control subjects.

The vocational training and placement projects involve the gathering of follow-up data on the extent and types of employment secured by wards. Comparisons of employment outcomes will be made between wards placed on jobs versus those referred to other agencies for placements during the same period; a further comparison might be made against a sample of wards paroled before the start of the project.

The cultural enrichment and supportive services projects are assessed, in part, on the basis of participation or usage counts with regard to specific activities. When feasible, interviews and questionnaires are administered to participating wards and staff to determine the efficacy of services performed. Also, anecdotal records are accumulated to describe significant events and new developments. The project involving the application of the I-Level classification to classroom learning will be assessed on the basis of methods currently being formulated.

TIMETABLE: The 1968-69 annual report is due for publication by January, 1970.

FINDINGS: Highlights of the results reported in the 1967-68 annual report include the following. For the remedial reading projects, statistically significant gains in mean scores upon reading achievement tests were found for each of the five existing remedial reading projects. There were indications that students generally developed more positive attitudes toward school, better study habits, and classroom behaviors.

In the area of behavior modification, students in the operant classrooms tended to increase attention spans, manifest more interest in schoolwork, as well as adopt more positive behaviors both within and outside the classroom. Declines in disciplinary incidents became evident soon after the start of the project.

Some of the project results obtained in the area of New Careers are summarized on page 25 of this report.

Findings relating to cultural enrichment and supportive services suggested that the projects produced greater awareness of constructive leisure time activities and, in many instances, brought about the development of recreational skills which could contribute to future adjustment in the community. The projects fostered social competence and more mature attitudes among youngsters as they visited new places of interest in the community, or participated in hobby clubs and other kinds of recreation which emphasized cooperation together with the attainment of specific skills.

Definitive findings regarding the vocational training follow-up project at the Youth Training School were not available for the 1967-68 annual report.

STAFF: Joachim P. Seckel, Senior Social Research Analyst
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PUBLICATIONS

Seckel, Joachim P., Annual Evaluation of Compensatory Education in the California Youth Authority, 1967-68, Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title I, State of California, Department of the Youth Authority.

ASSESSMENT OF AIDE TRAINING PROJECT

PURPOSE: The major goals of the project are: 1) To demonstrate that older wards at the Youth Training School can be selected and trained to work effectively as helpers to younger wards at the O. H. Close School for Boys, 2) To investigate whether the trainees tend to exert a favorable impact upon the living unit and classroom climate in terms of the attitudes, behaviors and quality of interaction with youngsters and staff; 3) To assess the post-release performance of project graduates, as measured by rates of parole violation, continued schooling and employment. Of particular interest will be the number of graduates who obtain jobs related to the aide training.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: Candidates for the project are identified soon after their arrival at the Youth Training School. The identification is based on criteria of age range, reading grade placement, interest in aide careers or human service occupations, and evidence of social maturity and interpersonal skills. A team of twelve wards is selected every three months to participate in the aide training.

The team first receives one month of orientation at the Youth Training School. Thereafter, the team is transferred to the O. H. Close School for Boys to begin six months of aide training, involving both formal and on-the-job instruction. Three or four aides are assigned to each of several residence halls, where they are expected to develop positive relationships with younger wards. The aides are given opportunities to learn skills needed to function as teacher assistants, counseling aides, and recreation aides. Joined by a project director, the aides meet together two or three times a week to discuss day-to-day problems and review progress within the program.

The aides are remunerated at a rate of $1.25 per day for the first two months at the O. H. Close School and $1.50 per day the remaining four months. Towards the end of their stay, the aides may go on furloughs to appear for prearranged job interviews. Plans are developed to secure aide-related jobs in the community or to initiate enrollment in college.

PROCEDURE: Several kinds of data are gathered in order to shed light on the impact exerted by aide trainees upon social climate and to investigate their helping relationships developed with younger wards at the O. H. Close School. Questionnaires are administered to the aides, participating staff, and to a sample of younger wards. Systematic observation is undertaken in the classroom and living units to obtain indications of behavioral trends and interactions among participants. The job performance of the aides at the O. H. Close School is evaluated in periodic reports filled out by a staff committee. Also, information on project problems and resolutions, stages of growth, organizational response, etc. is solicited by means of research interviews with key staff members.

To determine any changes in attitudes and personality factors relevant to delinquent behavior, the California Personality Inventory is given to the aides at the beginning and again at the end of their training period.

For purposes of long-term assessment, experimental and control groups are formed during the intake procedures at the Youth Training School. The two groups are established through the random assignment of eligible wards to experimental and control status. The experimentals are assigned to the aide training, while the controls remain at the Youth Training School to take part in regular programs of trade training.

The post-release data collected for both groups include parole violation statistics, and records of employment and school attendance.

TIMETABLE: An interim evaluation will be incorporated in the report on the Annual Evaluation of Compensatory Education in the California Youth Authority, 1968-69, to be issued in January, 1970. A more complete evaluation report is scheduled for June, 1970.

FINDINGS: Based on staff questionnaires and interview materials, the aides have had a predominantly favorable influence upon younger wards in the classroom and living units. They provided role models for inducing more mature modes of behavior; they served as cultural linkers between youngsters and staff, encouraging wards to discuss certain personal problems not readily communicated to adult staff. The aides themselves generally adopted more responsible behaviors and outlook. Moreover, they stimulated the planning and implementation of diverse treatment activities, causing staff to explore new roles and devote more time toward using professional skills and capabilities.

STAFF:
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Lee McCollum, Aide Training Coordinator
Len Ralston, Project Coordinator
Othalia Tompkins, School Psychologist
Joachim P. Seckel, Senior Social Research Analyst

PUBLICATIONS

Seckel, Joachim P., "Aide Training Program: An Approach to New Careers," California Youth Authority Quarterly, 1968, 21, No. 1, 17-28.

Seckel, Joachim P., Annual Evaluation of Compensatory Education in the California Youth Authority, 1967-68, State of California, Department of the Youth Authority, p. 42.

RECREATION DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

Van Loben Sels Foundation
(Sponsored by the Institute for the Study of Crime and Delinquency)

PURPOSE: The major purpose of the Recreation Demonstration Project is to demonstrate the effectiveness of professional recreation personnel in a California Youth Authority institution. The demonstration has had the following specific objectives:

1) The development and testing of a dynamic total recreation program as a rehabilitation technique for institutionalized delinquent youths.

2) The organization and implementation of an in-service training program in recreation leadership for Youth Counselors.

3) Experimentation in the use of Youth Authority wards as "Recreational Staff Aides."

4) The development of a "Recreational Volunteer" program composed of community members.

5) The evaluation of the desirability of employing a professionally trained recreational specialist in all Youth Authority institutions.

6) Aiding in the development of a recreational intern program by providing "field placements" in Youth Authority institutions for undergraduate students majoring in recreation.

7) The systematic testing of various recreational equipment and supplies in order to establish a basic recreational program suitable for socially maladjusted children in an institutional setting.

8) The production of a Handbook of Recreation for use primarily by the institutional line worker.

9) The development of a standardized recreation budget.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: The project was developed at two Northern California Youth Center schools: the O. H. Close School for Boys and the Karl Holton School for Boys. The median age of wards at the O. H. Close School is 15.5 years; the median age of wards at the Karl Holton School is 16.6 years.

Carrying the major workload were two full-time recreation consultants (one assigned to each school) who worked directly with wards and in close cooperation with staff. The recreation consultants developed training programs for Youth Counselors and supervised them in various recreational leadership techniques. They directed the organizational activity pertaining to the development of a volunteer program, supervised student recreation interns, and utilized wards as staff aides in the development and implementation of recreational activities.

An advisory committee of central office staff and allied persons has coordinated and provided a continuing administrative review of the project at the two institutions.

PROCEDURE: The project has consisted of four phases: 1) Six weeks of intensive orientation of the two recreation consultants; 2) Two months of program planning and implementation; 3) Twelve months of program demonstration; and 4) Two and one-half months of post-project evaluation (in process).

TIMETABLE: The project began January 1, 1968, and is scheduled to be completed by June 30, 1969. A report is now in preparation and will be published in the early fall of 1969.

STAFF: Albert Anderson, Project Director (Administrative Superintendent, Northern California)
Robert E. Meyers, Jr., Project Recreation Consultant (Karl Holton School for Boys)
Cleveland Williams, Project Recreation Consultant (O. H. Close School for Boys)
Thomas Woodring, Research Consultant

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE COMMUNITY DELINQUENCY CONTROL PROJECT

PURPOSE: To provide statistical descriptions of the operation of the Community Delinquency Control Project (CDCP) of the Division of Rehabilitation (Parole Services), and to determine if there is any difference in parole performance of wards released directly to this intensive parole program in the community as compared with wards institutionalized and/or released to the regular parole program.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: There are three Community Delinquency Control Project units in Los Angeles and one in Oakland. Each unit supervises 95 wards in the intensive phase which lasts an average of 12 months. In addition, they supervise up to 50 of the "graduate" CDCP wards who are involved in a less intensive parole program.

Wards eligible for CDCP placement were originally only male, first admissions committed to the Youth Authority from juvenile courts. Over several years the eligibility has been broadened and now includes both sexes, juvenile court re-admissions (i.e., failures in the regular parole program) and adult court first admissions. Eligible wards are those who live in the designated project areas whose most recent offense was not of a seriously violent nature and whose proposed return to the community is not objected to by local probation and law enforcement officials.

Wards are released directly to the project from the reception centers. Because caseloads average less than 25 wards per agent, of whom 15 are in the intensive phase, they can be offered enhanced supervision and services compared to the traditional parole program. The major treatment elements, housed in a local project center, are: increased general supervision, intensive individual counseling, group counseling, family counseling, school tutors for remedial education, psychiatric and group work consultation to the agents, short-term custody for limit-setting or protection, increased use of subsidized out-of-home and group home placements, activity groups for wards, and regularly scheduled case conferences on each ward.

PROCEDURE: General. Parole Research staff located in Sacramento has maintained records on all wards referred to CDCP since the first two units were opened in April, 1964, with the exception of those wards who entered the Los Angeles study (see below). During this time, various administrative reports have been developed, both periodically and upon request. The data will be maintained for some time after the termination of the project and will be available for more analysis and retrospective evaluation if that is deemed appropriate.

Los Angeles Study. On March 1, 1966, a random experimental design was introduced into two Los Angeles CDCP units with a full-time Research Analyst assigned to this experiment headquartered in one of the units. The purpose is to determine if the CDCP eligible wards randomly assigned to the CDCP program differ significantly from that of CDCP eligibles randomly assigned to a regular Youth Authority program.

Criterion measures for the dependent variable--parole performance--are Youth Authority Board actions (revocations and unfavorable discharges), ratings of the actual offenses committed and days on parole to revocation or unfavorable discharge within a 15-month exposure to parole. Parole performance of the CDCP group will be related both to the characteristics of wards and ward involvement in the various special CDCP program elements.

TIMETABLE: At the time of this writing, the Youth Authority plans to terminate the four CDCP units on July 1, 1969, and convert them into Parole Center Units (see page 32). No further administrative reports are scheduled, although they will be prepared at the Department's request if desired. An interim report of the Los Angeles study will be published later in 1969 and the final report of this experiment will be published sometime in 1970. Information regarding wards who were released to CDCP and then continued in the parole centers will be reported in findings of the Parole Center program.

FINDINGS: As of the last analysis (December, 1968), there had been 565 male juvenile court first commitments released to the four CDCP units (but not including those in the Los Angeles study) who had been released early enough to have had at least 15 months of possible parole exposure. Of these 565 wards, 235 had violated parole (returned to an institution or given an unfavorable discharge) within 15 months, for a violation rate of 41.6 percent. This compares to a violation rate during generally the same period of 47.7 for similar wards on parole state-wide.

Previous studies have shown that wards declared eligible for CDCP were statistically poorer risks than those declared ineligible. Reasons for this are: eligible wards tend to be younger, and wards committing offenses against persons tend to be excluded. Thus, the difference of CDCP wards and a true control group might well be greater than the six percentage points shown above.

Los Angeles Study. It is too early to come to any definitive conclusions in this experimental project. Very early analysis showed that of 187 CDCP male first commitments, 51 had violated parole within six months for a violation rate of 27.3 percent, while the comparable rate for 102 controls at six months was 29.4 percent. Previous experience has shown that violation rates at six months are not necessarily good predictors of long-range follow-up. More reliable information will be available in the final report scheduled for 1970.

STAFF:
Bertram M. Johnson, Senior Social Research Analyst
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PUBLICATIONS

Community Delinquency Control Project: Progress Report, State of California, Department of the Youth Authority, December, 1965.

Community Delinquency Control Project: Progress Report, State of California, Department of the Youth Authority, January, 1967.

Pond, Esther M.: Community Delinquency Control Project - Los Angeles Study, Progress Report, May, 1968, State of California, Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Research.

Pond, Esther M.: Community Delinquency Control Project - Los Angeles Study, Progress Report Number 2, May, 1969. "A Preliminary Analysis of Parole Outcome," State of California, Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Research.

ASSESSMENT OF THE COMMUNITY PAROLE CENTER PROJECT

PURPOSE: To provide statistical descriptions of the operations of the Community Parole Centers of the Division of Rehabilitation (Parole Services); to compare the parole performance of Parole Center wards with a control group of wards in the regular parole program; to relate the parole performance of Center wards with their characteristics, with their involvement in the various elements of the program, and with other measures of community adjustment including work and school behavior.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: One Community Parole Center was opened in November, 1966, in Los Angeles. At the time of this writing, the Department plans to convert the four Community Delinquency Control Units (see page 29) as well as two other special units into Parole Centers, effective July 1, 1969. This will result in four Parole Centers in Los Angeles (including the present one) and one each in San Francisco, Oakland and Stockton.

The staff of the Centers will consist of a Supervising Parole Agent, an Assistant Supervisor, seven Parole Agents I, one and one-half Group Supervisors, and one Teacher. The caseloads will consist of all the wards in the geographical area around the Center. Each agent will have a caseload of 20 parolees and have varied responsibilities for eight additional wards confined in institutions, and to their families.

Each unit will be housed in a Center located in a high delinquency area. The Center will have facilities for staff offices, group rooms, school rooms and activity rooms for wards, and will also be available for use by local groups and residents. The program elements are generally the same as those in the Community Delinquency Control Project. The basic differences between the two programs are that in the Parole Center: 1) all wards in the area will be served, rather than selected wards in lieu of institutionalization; 2) there is no budgetary time limit to length of stay in the program; 3) Project wards who have been returned to an institution and re-paroled to the area will return to the project, and; 4) the geographical area covered will be much smaller, permitting more intensive work and also greater neighborhood identification.

PROCEDURE: Since October, 1967, in the present Center, information has been gathered monthly by questionnaires each agent has filled out on each ward. Beginning in September, 1969, comparable information will be gathered from the seven Centers on a quarterly summary basis. Questionnaires will be filled out by each agent for each ward who is, or was, on the caseload that quarter. Questionnaire items will include measures of adjustment in school and employment, use of treatment components, Center use and measures of the agent's role and involvement in each case. This information will be fed back to administration on a quarterly basis. Yearly, the information will be combined, summarized, and analyzed as indicated in the above "Purpose" section.

TIMETABLE: This is an ongoing project with no projected termination date. Findings will be published on a yearly basis, about the first of each year, in addition to the quarterly administrative reports.

FINDINGS: An analysis made in January, 1969, of the questionnaires from the one Parole Center in Los Angeles showed that the level of service (as measured by number of contacts between agents and ward or parents) was far higher than in regular parole. About one-third of the cases were designated "intensive supervision" cases, and the median number of contacts through the year was about nine per case per month. The remaining two-thirds of the wards were designated "regular supervision" and received about three contacts each month. The latter is about three times as much service as is provided in the normal parole operation.

While both the number of wards and the number of months of possible parole exposure are too small to provide reliable findings, early results are in the desired direction. For boys (N=75) 16.0 percent were violators (had been returned to an institution or unfavorably discharged) within six months, as compared with 25.9 percent statewide. At twelve months, Parole Center boys (N=46) had a 32.6 percent violation rate, as compared to 42.0 percent statewide. The figures for the very small number of girls were similar to the boys.

STAFF: Bertram M. Johnson, Senior Social Research Analyst
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CAMP IMPACT STUDY

PURPOSE: To examine and evaluate the differential effects on wards of exposure to varied rehabilitative experiences in Youth Authority conservation camps. Concurrent analyses seek to relate the in-camp behavior and post-release adjustment of each ward to the formal treatment orientations of their respective camps, to their informal interactions with staff and peers, and to other factors in the overall camp milieu.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: The Youth Authority, in cooperation with the California Division of Forestry, operates four Forestry Conservation facilities housing between 60 to 80 wards each. Admission to the camps is restricted to wards 16 years of age or older who are willing to accept such assignment, and who are physically capable of doing heavy outdoor work. Wards who are immature for their age, sex deviates, escape risks, etc., are generally not given camp assignments. Average length of stay is six months. Camp wards are employed in a variety of tasks such as maintaining forestry fire trails, clearing underbrush, fighting fires, or in-camp maintenance, for which they receive a small remuneration.

PROCEDURE: Two camps with seemingly different staff orientations and treatment milieux were selected for comparison. The wards studied were those released from each of these two camps during 1963. From this population, two types of samplings were obtained: 1) periodic samplings of all wards in each camp on a specific date in February, May, and November, 1963, and 2) eighty-ward panels from each camp composed of successive admissions to the camp during the first part of the year, excluding wards scheduled to stay in camp less than three months. Questionnaires seeking attitudes toward the camp, camp staff, expectations of the future, general self-appraisal, etc., were administered to the various samples. Sociometric questionnaires seeking to ascertain informal structural relationships between wards, social cohesion, status, etc., were administered to the periodic samplings. Staff were administered questionnaires in order to determine treatment orientation and supervisory staff were interviewed for the same purpose. Wards in the various samples were followed up for fifteen months from the time of release to parole. Data analysis is based on the interrelationships among these variables.

FINDINGS: It was found that there are no significant differences between the recidivism rates of the four camps operated by the Youth Authority, either in 1962 or in 1963. This is especially true of the two camps selected for study. Wide variations in staff orientation and administrative philosophy, however, were found between each of the study camps. The in-camp attitudes and reactions of wards were found to be highly correlated with these differences. It was concluded that, although formal between-camp differences in program orientation are related to the in-camp adjustment and attitudes of wards, there is, at present, no evidence to justify the assumption that such differences influence the post-release rehabilitation of wards.

TIMETABLE: An initial report was published in May, 1965, describing the various camp milieux. A second study, relating staff orientations to ward reactions within camp and on parole, was published in April, 1968. One further paper relating ward reaction in camp and on parole to peer group influences and affiliations is currently planned.

STAFF:
Joachim P. Seckel, Senior Social Research Analyst
Chester F. Roberts, Jr., Associate Social Research Analyst

PUBLICATIONS

Roberts, Chester F., Jr. Rehabilitative Influences in California Youth Conservation Camps, Phase I: The California Youth Conservation Camps and Their Wards. State of California, Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Research, Research Report No. 43, May, 1965.

Roberts, Chester F., Jr. Rehabilitative Influences in California Youth Conservation Camps, Phase II: Staff Policies and Ward Reactions. State of California, Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Research, Research Report No. 54, April, 1968.

THE MARSHALL PROJECT: ASSESSMENT OF A SHORT-TERM RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT PROGRAM AT A YOUTH AUTHORITY RECEPTION CENTER-CLINIC

PURPOSE: To assess the parole adjustment of wards released from the Marshall Program as compared to that of releasees from other Youth Authority programs. A further aim is to ascertain what kinds of wards, as defined by socio-psychological characteristics, tend to benefit from the short-term residential treatment provided. Finally, the study attempts to identify factors in the treatment process which exert significant impact on the post-release adjustment of wards.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: The Marshall Program offers intensive, short-term group treatment to selected delinquent boys. Boys are selected for the program from among wards admitted to the Southern Reception Center-Clinic according to the following criteria: 1) first admission to the Youth Authority; 2) fifteen through eighteen years of age; 3) commitment from Los Angeles, Ventura, Orange, San Diego, Riverside, San Bernardino, or Santa Barbara Counties; 4) no evidence of emotional disturbance warranting institutional psychiatric treatment; 5) no commitment offense which would normally result in a continuance of longer than three months; 6) ineligibility for direct release to parole; 7) no extensive history of illegal drug use, overt homosexual pattern, serious assaultive behavior, or high escape potential; and 8) willingness of parents to attend counseling sessions.

The Marshall Program is implemented in a 48-bed living unit at the reception center. Here, in a 90-day pre-parole training program, staff attempt to promote a group culture intensively focused on ward self-examination and growth. The program involves participation in a half-day work program; class discussions dealing with parole adjustment problems; small group sessions and daily living unit meetings; opportunities to go home on passes; weekly social-educational meetings with community resource people; and, for parents, group counseling sessions conducted by a social worker.

PROCEDURE: Descriptions of program activities and significant events in daily operations were gleaned from periodic reports submitted by the Marshall Program administrator. Individual staff members were interviewed in order to ascertain their treatment concepts and techniques. In addition, ward perceptions of the impact of major program activities and of informal relations with peers and staff were elicited by means of interviews prior to parole release.

Several methods were used to shed light on the behavioral and attitudinal responses of wards during their involvement in the program. In addition to the aforementioned ward interviews, an impact questionnaire and the Jesness Inventory were administered on a pretest and posttest basis. These instruments include indices and scales which measure orientation toward self, peers, staff, program, and parole expectations. Additionally, rating scales were employed to obtain staff evaluations of the level and degree of ward involvement in major spheres of treatment. Finally, a series of sociometric tests was given at six-week intervals to several samples of wards in the program.

Post-release data have been collected on Marshall Program graduates, as well as on a comparison group of wards who met the objective criteria of Marshall admission but who were assigned to Youth Authority institutions. These data include information about parole violations, school and work adjustment, and extent of association with delinquent peers.

TIMETABLE: The data collection summarized above was carried out for a special study sample: those boys in the Marshall Program from mid-September, 1964 through March, 1966. That study sample was the focus of Research Report No. 56 published in March, 1969, which related parole outcome and satisfactory completion of treatment to background characteristics of the participating wards. A second report, scheduled for publication in early fall, 1969, will assess data which pertain to the treatment hypothesis developed in the first report and which link program outcome both to factors in the treatment process and to the wards' in-program adjustment.

FINDINGS: Research Report No. 56 indicated that there was no treatment-related difference in parole violation rate between the overall Marshall and comparison groups. On the other hand, a configuration of in-program and parole outcome data suggested that a certain category of boys--the older (age 16 and over), "more sociable" Marshall boys--did show exceptional performance both during the program and after release.

The in-program failures (transfers) were over-represented not only by boys with more extensive records of delinquency, but also by lone offenders and younger boys. As a group, the transfers' responses to questionnaire items revealed that, even from the beginning of their stay, they were more likely than graduates to be alienated from peers, staff, and program.

Correspondingly, of those who went on to graduate from the Marshall Program, the older multiple co-offenders showed a markedly low parole violation rate--even when contrasted with the rate of similar boys in the comparison group and the rates of boys in other subcategories of either study group.

STAFF: Doug Knight, Associate Social Research Analyst

PUBLICATIONS

James Marshall Treatment Program: Progress Report, State of California, Department of the Youth Authority, December, 1965.

James Marshall Treatment Program: Progress Report, State of California, Department of the Youth Authority, January, 1967.

James Marshall Treatment Program: Progress Report, State of California, Department of the Youth Authority, December, 1967.

Knight, Doug. The Marshall Program: Assessment of a Short-Term Institutional Treatment Program; Part I: Parole Outcome and Background Characteristics. State of California, Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Research, Research Report No. 56, March, 1969.

ASSESSMENT OF COMMUNITY ORIENTATION PROGRAM AT YOUTH TRAINING SCHOOL

PURPOSE: To evaluate the effectiveness of an institutional training program designed to improve the employability, vocational adjustment and law-abiding behavior of wards after release to parole.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: The Community Orientation Program (COP) was implemented as a complement to the regular program of vocational training received by wards during their nine months average stay at the Youth Training School. Participating wards ranged in age from 17 to 21, the median being 18.7.

A number of basic elements constituted COP. One of these featured small group meetings held several times a week and focused on such topics as: Ways of finding and holding a job; parole expectations and responsibilities; and amenities of interpersonal relations in everyday life.

A second COP element consisted of study hall sessions during which tutors assisted academically retarded students, as well as others taking courses toward high school graduation.

A third element was made up of voluntary activities scheduled in the COP living unit. These included: A toastmaster's club, a highway safety course taught by a highway patrol officer, and movies dealing with employment topics and related aspects of social survival.

A fourth element consisted of two weeks of intensive pre-parole training, to which wards were assigned full time toward the end of their institutional stay. It was hoped that trainees would enhance their knowledge and skills needed to obtain jobs and adjust on parole. Areas previously covered in COP were reviewed and studied by means of lectures, audio-visual presentations, discussions, and role-playing. In addition, field trips were taken to industrial firms in the nearby communities in order to acquaint wards with job opportunities and hiring requirements.

PROCEDURE: As part of the experimental design, those new arrivals at the Youth Training School who were allocated to a certain residence unit were randomly assigned to a treatment (COP) group and a control group. The former resided in the upstairs section, and the latter in the downstairs section of the building. Both groups participated in regular vocational training programs but the treatment wards also received the COP training.

The intra-program data collected included periodic reports dealing with significant COP developments as described by program administrators. This was supplemented with information obtained at research conferences with COP staff.

To determine the extent to which COP wards and control subjects acquired knowledge relating to the program, a test was administered to a sample of both groups at the end of their stay.

Two types of post-release data were gathered upon the treatment and control groups. First, parole violation data were secured from statistical files maintained by the Research Division. Secondly, information regarding employment records and school attendance was obtained from the parole agents of subject wards.

TIMETABLE: A research report is planned for publication in the summer of 1969.

STAFF: Joachim P. Seckel, Senior Social Research Analyst

ASSESSMENT OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION PROGRAM AT THE PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY

PURPOSE: The chief aims of the project are: 1) to evaluate the post-release outcomes of the vocational rehabilitation program in terms of the employment and school records of wards; 2) to explore the effects of vocational rehabilitation upon recidivism; 3) to describe basic aspects of the program, both within the institution and in the community.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: The program is a joint venture between the Department of Rehabilitation and the Department of the Youth Authority and has been in operation since January, 1966, at the Preston School of Industry. The study population consists of male wards who were paroled between June 1, 1966, and May 31, 1967. The subject wards show a median age of 17.5, with 90 percent ranging between 16 and 19. They were selected from wards assigned to four living units designated for the vocational rehabilitation program. Wards placed in these units were generally those deemed unsuitable for regular programs of vocational education and academic instruction at Preston; instead, they were judged to be in need of special rehabilitative services to prepare them for stable employment and the world of work.

The initial phase of the program began with diagnostic testing and screening to determine the eligibility of wards as clients of vocational rehabilitation. Those wards in the four living units who were certified as clients had plans developed for extended vocational rehabilitation services in the community. The plans were forwarded to rehabilitation counselors in the community shortly before the clients departed for parole.

The institutional phase of the program consisted mainly of vocational counseling and work habit training. Wards (mostly clients and a few non-clients) participated in vocationally-oriented group counseling, supplemented by films related to job interviews, pamphlets on how to apply for jobs, talks given by private employers on hiring practices, etc. Work habit training included assignments to farming, laundry and other institutional maintenance tasks.

In the community phase, parole agents and vocational rehabilitation counselors provided integrated services to the wards. Parole agents were responsible for general parole supervision, while vocational counselors concentrated on employment counseling, job placement and, when needed, facilitated trade training which was subsidized wholly or in part by federal funds. Wards were carried as clients as long as judged necessary, depending on individual vocational needs and responsiveness to program.

PROCEDURE: Since it was not feasible to employ a rigorous experimental design, it was decided that program evaluation would involve both cross-sectional and longitudinal analyses of data. The former will examine the post-release outcomes of vocational rehabilitation clients in relation to specified comparison groups of wards, all of whom were paroled during the same period. The latter analysis will assess the outcome of vocational rehabilitation clients as related to those of comparison groups of wards paroled prior to the start of the rehabilitation program.

Measures of both employment and school outcomes of study wards were obtained from questionnaires completed by parole agents at periodic intervals. Additional ward data on background characteristics, as well as parole violations, were secured from statistical records routinely maintained by the Research Division.

TIMETABLE: It is anticipated the basic findings will be available in the summer of 1969; the final report is scheduled for completion in the fall of this year.

FINDINGS: In an interim analysis of study subjects paroled from June through December, 1966, vocational rehabilitation clients show a lower parole violation rate (20 percent) after six months of follow-up than any of the comparison groups. However, this finding is diminished by the fact that comparable wards released in 1965, prior to the start of the vocational rehabilitation program, show the same relatively low rate of violation (20 percent).

An encouraging preliminary finding, however, is that the vocational rehabilitation client group, as compared with the other groups of 1966 releases, reveals a larger proportion of wards either employed full time or attending school full time. By contrast, similar 1965 releases show a lower proportion either employed full time or attending school full time.

STAFF: Joachim P. Seckel, Senior Social Research Analyst

PUBLICATIONS

Seckel, Joachim P. Interim Evaluation of Vocational Rehabilitation Program Initiated at Preston School of Industry, State of California, Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Research, November, 1967.

ASSESSMENT OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION PROGRAM AT THE VENTURA SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

PURPOSE: The major aims of this project are: 1) to evaluate the effects of participation in the vocational rehabilitation program on the institutional behavior of girls; 2) to investigate the effects of vocational rehabilitation services in relation to subsequent community adjustment and behavior on parole; and 3) to assess the administrative viability and utility of the vocational rehabilitation program in the overall institutional and parole setting.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: A cooperative program between the Department of Rehabilitation and the Department of the Youth Authority was started in July, 1967, at the Ventura School for Girls. The treatment population consists of female wards 17-years-of-age and above, with relatively low academic potential, and poor employment prospects. The population is confined to one 50-ward living unit at the Ventura School for Girls. As a part of their institutional program, the wards are assigned to certain basic training classes at the school, such as, power sewing, cosmetology, etc.

While in the school, each ward undergoes diagnostic evaluation based on her work and learning performance, aptitude tests, and staff assessments. This evaluation is forwarded to the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation office in the girl's home community.

On release to parole, the girls are expected to appear before their assigned vocational rehabilitation counselor for continued program services, such as, job preparation training, employment counseling, additional training services, physical therapy, etc.

PROCEDURE: For each ward processed through the total program, data are collected on: 1) type of work or training experience while in school; 2) staff ratings on performance and behavior adjustment while in the institution; 3) nature of rehabilitation services received in the institution; 4) nature of rehabilitation services received on parole; 5) efforts to seek employment on parole; 6) employment record on parole; 7) parole agent's impression of the value of rehabilitation services; 8) behavior on parole, including subsequent arrests, suspensions, revocation or discharge; and 9) pre- and posttest scores on a personality inventory (the Jesness Inventory).

TIMETABLE: The program began in July, 1967. Follow-up of wards will continue for at least two years, or until at least 100 wards have been processed through the institutional program and been exposed to parole for a possible 15-month period. A written report should be forthcoming in early 1970.

STAFF: Chester F. Roberts, Jr., Associate Social Research Analyst

EVALUATION OF EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT

PURPOSE: The major objectives of this study are: 1) the implementation of an educational testing program on a systematic ongoing basis, and 2) the evaluation of the educational progress of Youth Authority wards.

The first objective relates to the academic areas to be studied, the selection of the measurements to be utilized, and the most opportune times that these measurements should be taken. The second objective relates to the effectiveness of the academic program and may provide a foundation for the making of positive changes and improvements which might better serve the needs of Youth Authority wards. Both objectives meet the Legislative Analyst's recommendation that educational improvement of Youth Authority wards be evaluated by the use of pre- and posttest measures.

An important aspect of the first objective relates to the question of the reliability of tests administered in Youth Authority reception center-clinics. Certain staff feel that wards would be more psychologically prepared and motivated if testing were routinely conducted in training schools rather than reception center-clinics. It is anticipated that this latter aspect of a systematic educational testing program will be evaluated as an integral part of the first major objective.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: With 57 percent of its population under 18 years of age and less than 10 percent holding high school diplomas, a major portion of the Youth Authority's rehabilitative efforts are necessarily focused on its education program. Seven of the nine Youth Authority training schools emphasize academic instruction. The other two schools concentrate on vocational training, although a number of wards are given academic instruction on either a half-time or, in some cases, a full-time basis.

The education program in the Youth Authority was established in order to continue the educational development of young delinquents whose public school instruction was interrupted by their court commitment. The overall purpose of the education program is to provide academic instruction in order to maintain, as nearly as possible, the typical age-grade relationship of public school children.

PROCEDURE: Educational improvement will be determined by differences in pre- and posttest measures of a reading achievement test. Pretest scores will be taken from the Gates-McGinitie Reading Test, which is currently being routinely administered to all wards in the Youth Authority reception center-clinics. Assigned institutional staff will administer the posttest. Of the total number of 5,000 wards who enter the three Youth Authority reception center-clinics each year, posttests will be administered to a random sample of approximately 750.

Analysis of the difference between reception center-clinic and training school pretest scores and their relationship with posttest scores will provide a basis for determining the most optimal pretest setting.

A permanent design for the ongoing measurement of educational achievement among Youth Authority wards will be guided by the knowledge and information gained from this initial evaluation.

TIMETABLE: Pre- and posttesting in Youth Authority training schools will begin in the summer of 1969. A report on both the educational improvement of wards and the optimal setting for pretest measurement will be prepared during the fall of 1969.

STAFF: Thomas Woodring, Assistant Social Research Analyst

ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION OF THE NARCOTIC TREATMENT CONTROL PROGRAM FOR YOUTH AUTHORITY PAROLEES

PURPOSE: The purpose of this project is to study the development and outcome of the Youth Authority's Narcotic Treatment Control Program. Its intent is to gather and utilize information available to the parole agents in order to study the etiology and epidemiology of narcotics use, and to focus attention on the personality correlates of the narcotic addict.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: Youth Authority wards between the ages of 16-22 who were released from institutions to parole in the Los Angeles area and who had a known history of narcotics use were eligible for the Narcotic Treatment Control Program (NTCP). The program consisted of intensive parole supervision in caseloads of 25-30 parolees, systematic Nalline testing, and regular group counseling.

PROCEDURE: From May 1, 1962 to April, 1967, Youth Authority wards released on parole to the Los Angeles area with histories of narcotics use were assigned to a special narcotic unit. As of March, 1967, there were 203 cases under supervision, of which 178 were males and 25 were females.

Data collection was started with the beginning of the program and the following types of information were gathered: population movement data, parolee characteristics, program characteristics, recidivism rates, case history schedules, and personality characteristics.

TIMETABLE: In April, 1967, the special parole unit concerned with the Narcotic Treatment Control Program was discontinued, thus bringing to an end that experimental phase of the program. A terminal report evaluating the program to its conclusion is presently in the process of preparation.

FINDINGS: Characteristics of the program, intake into the program, population movement within the program, and recommendations for future implementation are covered in Research Report No. 38 (out of print), listed below. Research Report No. 42 (out of print), also listed below, presents a preliminary evaluation of the impact of the Narcotic Treatment Control Program on Youth Authority parolees.

Analysis of the data relative to the 477 wards who had a maximum possible time in the program of 15 months, indicates the following:

1) Of those wards released to the program directly from an institution, or transferred into the program with less than three months exposure to other parole experiences, 54.2 percent had, within 15 months from the time of admission to the program,

been suspended from parole status followed either by parole revocation or unsatisfactory discharge from the Youth Authority.

2) Of those wards transferred into the program with more than three months prior experience on regular parole, 71.4 percent had, within 15 months from the time of admission to the program, been suspended from parole status followed either by parole revocation or unsatisfactory discharge from the Youth Authority.

3) For the latter group, there was an inverse correlation between the number of successful months on parole prior to transfer into the program and the number of program months before suspension leading to either parole revocation or unsatisfactory discharge from the Youth Authority. An interpretation of this finding will be attempted in the forthcoming report.

4) Within both groups, the program failures were clearly differentiated from the successes in terms of a number of personal and background factors seemingly related to general delinquency, as well as in terms of their response to a number of specific program elements (e.g., attendance at group sessions, acceptance or relationship with the parole agent, etc.).

It was concluded that the program was highly successful in detecting drug use among wards, somewhat successful in encouraging wards to refrain from reversion to drug use, but in terms of ward rehabilitation, it had little effectiveness over regular parole.

STAFF: Chester F. Roberts, Jr., Associate Social Research Analyst

PUBLICATIONS

Davis, George F. An Exploratory Study of the Narcotic Control Program for Youth Authority Parolees (Preliminary Report). State of California, Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Research, Research Report No. 38, March, 1964

Davis, George F. Characteristics and Preliminary Evaluation of the Narcotic Control Program for Youth Authority Parolees. State of California, Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Research, Research Report No. 42, May, 1965

Departmental Task Force. Narcotic Control Project: Progress Report. State of California, Department of the Youth Authority, January, 1967.

ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION OF THE DRUG TREATMENT PROGRAMS

PURPOSE: Conjoint Resolution 99 of the 1965 Legislature directed that the Director of the Youth Authority "establish a program for the purpose of rehabilitation, treatment, and education of persons committed to the Youth Authority who are addicted or habituated to amphetamine or barbiturate dangerous drugs." In July, 1966, programs for the treatment of drug offenders were initiated at the following three institutions: 1) The Preston School of Industry, 2) the Youth Training School, and 3) the Ventura School for Girls. Programs developed in response to this directive are, however, aimed at not only amphetamine and barbiturate users, but also at heroin, marijuana, and hallucinogenic drug (LSD, etc.) users.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: Because of basic differences between the three institutions, both in type of program elements available and the characteristics of the wards handled at each, no attempt has been made to impose a common program orientation throughout all three institutions. Rather, since the programs were to be experimental and developmental in nature, each institution has been allowed, within certain broad guidelines, to develop that type of program which it feels best meets the needs of its particular wards. As a result, three quite distinct types of programs have evolved. This evolvement, it should be noted, is a continual process.

In all three institutions a conscious attempt has been made to integrate the drug treatment units as completely as possible into the regular institutional program. Thus, at each institution, the major part of the day's activities of drug unit wards is much the same as those of any other unit. Wards in the special units attend classes or are assigned to work details, as are the wards of other units. The major uniqueness of the drug treatment program lies in the bringing together, in a living and counseling relationship, groups of wards with relatively similar problems of drug involvement and abuse. In all three programs, an attempt is made to maintain a functioning therapeutic community model. Each ward is a member of a small counseling group and participates in frequent large group meetings. In group sessions, the focus is upon personal problems antecedent to drug use, problems of interpersonal relationship, and preparing the ward for a drug-free life on the outside.

PROCEDURE: The overall research project plan calls for the randomization of subject assignments to treatment and control groups at both the Youth Training School and at the Ventura School for Girls (except for heroin users, all of whom are assigned to treatment units). Experimental conditions at both of these institutions, therefore, exist only for marijuana/dangerous drug users. Control group subjects are assigned to regular living units throughout each of the institutions. The differences in treatment experiences between the experimentals and the controls at each institution will be studied and the subsequent parole performance records of each group will be maintained, with the final evaluation attempting to relate differential treatment experience to differential parole performance on three general criteria: 1) abstention from drugs, 2) abstention from other forms of delinquency (as evidence by lack of suspensions and revocations), and 3) evidence of parole adjustment in terms of school and/or work records.

Secondary emphasis in the study will be placed on assessing the effects of treating both drug users and non-drug users in the same living unit at the Preston School of Industry; the effect of mixing heroin users with other drug users at the Youth Training School; and the assessment of staff-ward interactions at the Ventura School for Girls.

TIMETABLE: The three treatment programs were started in July, 1966. Data collection was begun only after the programs had achieved a judged degree of stability. It is anticipated that at least three years will elapse before a sufficient number of wards have passed through the various programs and have had sufficient parole exposure to permit a valid. assessment of results. An initial research report evaluating the three projects is planned for spring, 1970.

STAFF: Chester F. Roberts, Jr., Associate Social Research Analyst

EVALUATION OF THE VENTURA INTEGRATED TREATMENT PROGRAM

PURPOSE: The Ventura Integrated Treatment Program (VITP) is intended to: 1) alleviate population pressures on the Ventura School for Girls by shortening the length of institutional stay for a number of selected girls; 2) provide specialized job preparation services for such girls; and 3) experiment with the maximal integration of institutional and parole services.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: The VITP was started at the Ventura School for Girls in November, 1967, and is restricted to girls aged 17 years 9 months and over. Wards are subjected to intensive specialized job training, group and individual counseling, and preparation for release to the community. Each girl is assigned to a special parole agent at the time she is received into the institutional program. Both institutional counselors and parole agents work with their assigned charges throughout the entire program. A special parole unit was formed to receive study wards on parole, with each parole caseload established at approximately 25 wards. Provisions are made for the short-term reconfinement of girls who, in the opinion of the parole agent, are in danger of parole violation, but who might benefit by action less severe than parole revocation.

PROCEDURE: Data are collected on each girl entering the program relevant to her work progress while in the institution, her living unit behavior, and her parole plans. A periodic report sheet is filed by her parole agent noting her adjustment on parole, the extent to which her institutional experience is believed to have contributed to her parole performance, her work and/or educational history on parole, and her parole violation record. The effectiveness of the program will not be measured by recidivism as such, but by the financial and administrative benefits to be derived by the Department, the extent to which it is useful to the wards, and the extent to which both institutional and parole personnel are able to cooperate effectively in the joint venture.

TIMETABLE: The first subjects entered the program in January, 1968. The first yearly cohort of releases from the institution (about 125 girls) will be followed for 15 months from the time of their release.

An initial report on the 85 girls released prior to October, 1968, was prepared in early 1969. A second analysis of the full cohort will be prepared in the summer of 1970.

STAFF: Chester F. Roberts, Jr., Associate Social Research Analyst

PUBLICATION

Roberts, Chester F., Jr. A Preliminary Review of the Ventura Intensive Treatment Program for Girls. State of California, Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Research, April, 1969.

INSTITUTIONAL MISBEHAVIOR AND COMMUNITY ADJUSTMENT

PURPOSE: To develop a clearer understanding of the conditions under which Youth Authority wards' institutional misbehavior is likely to indicate subsequent community adjustment problems; to determine the kinds of wards for whom institutional misbehavior is more likely to represent secondary institutional adjustments, or transitory or situational behavior largely unrelated to subsequent community adjustment.

PROCEDURE: Based on certain theoretical considerations, it has been hypothesized that the more that misbehavior tends to be the result of personal control deficiencies (i.e., ego and impulse controls), the more predictable is community misbehavior from institutional misbehavior. Conversely, the more that misbehavior is a function of external influences (e.g., varying peer-group and situational inducements), the less predictable is community misbehavior from institutional misbehavior. This hypothesis therefore holds that only for certain wards, those with impulse control problems, does misbehavior in the institution suggest a high probability of later misbehavior after release.

Wards categorized as having impulse control difficulties will be compared with other wards in the sample in terms of the relationship between incidence of institutional infractions and later behavior on parole. Supportive evidence will be sought in the analysis of the circumstances of misbehavior.

A consecutive total admission sample of almost 500 male wards has been selected. Each ward will be categorized according to his relative degree of impulse control. This classification will be based on Jesness Inventory scores, selected biographical characteristics, and a cluster analysis of observed behavior characteristics as rated by reception center-clinic staff. Outcome measurements to be obtained will be based on 1) post-reception center-clinic institutional infractions and 2) parole behavior (including arrests, suspensions, revocations, and discharges). If the hypothesis of the study is confirmed, the statistical relationship will be illuminated by a more intensive qualitative analysis. Relying upon a randomly selected sub-sample of the study population, this qualitative analysis will focus on the specific circumstances of institutional and parole misbehavior.

The study will not be restricted to the hypothesis variables but will examine other factors as well. For all study wards with institutional infractions, differences in background characteristics will be sought between those who later show good and poor parole adjustment.

TIMETABLE: The final cases selected for the study population were wards transferred from reception center-clinics to regular institutions in the summer of 1968. Institution and parole follow-up data will be completed by about the end of 1969. Following analysis, a report will be prepared in early 1970.

STAFF: Doug Knight, Associate Social Research Analyst
Elaine Duxbury, Assistant Social Research Analyst

THE TREATMENT FOCUS ON DEVIANCE: UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES

PURPOSE: This small experiment is designed to provide some indirect evidence pertaining to an increasingly prominent correctional question: Can problem-oriented counseling of some delinquents do more harm than good? According to one viewpoint, the continual focus on deviant aspects of a ward's identity serves to sensitize him to his own deficiencies, thereby reinforcing or confirming negative self-images and diminishing the ward's capacity to see himself as any other kind of person. The issue holds particular significance in view of both the questionable results of insight-oriented methods of delinquency treatment and the current availability of alternative approaches which emphasize constructive goal achievement.

PROCEDURE: Wards in a single Youth Authority institution will be randomly assigned among three groups: Experimental Groups A and B, and Control Group C. Each boy in A and B (the experimental groups) will be individually interviewed for one hour by the researcher. Boys in Group C will not be interviewed. Each boy in the two experimental groups of delinquents will be encouraged to talk about himself from one of two frames of reference: 1) his misbehavior and its causes, and 2) his strengths and potentials. These verbalizations are in no way meant to represent forms of treatment. They are, however, designed to arouse the feelings toward oneself which are hypothesized as occurring in problem-oriented counseling and achievement-oriented activity, respectively.

Following the interview, all groups will be administered a brief measuring instrument aimed at indirectly tapping the ward's perception of: 1) the likelihood of continued trouble after release, and 2) the Youth Authority as a helping agency. The measurements of Groups A and B will be taken at the conclusion of the interview.

The difference in the experimental conditions resides in the situational cues of the interview. Group A interviews will focus on delinquency history and escapades, reasons for deviant behavior, past and present problems and their solutions, "self-understanding," anxieties and their bases, etc. Group B interviews will focus on possibilities, potentials, plans, hopes strengths, interests, areas of responsibility and pride, etc. Insofar as possible, verbal reinforcement techniques (rather than direct questioning) will be used to manipulate discussion content. Following each Group A interview and test, the subject will be desensitized via discussion using a Group B-type focus.

It is hypothesized that of the three groups, Group A (whose members have been encouraged to talk about themselves in deviant-identity terms) will show the most expectation of trouble and the most negative view of Youth Authority help, and Group B (whose members have been encouraged to talk about themselves in achievement-related terms) will show the least expectation of trouble and the most positive view of Youth Authority help. If the hypothesis is borne out, this issue--the relative merits of problem-oriented counseling and achievement-oriented activity--would seem to warrant closer attention.

TIMETABLE: The results of this study will be reported in late summer, 1969.

STAFF: Doug Knight, Associate Social Research Analyst

CLASSIFICATION OF YOUTH AUTHORITY WARDS
BY PROBABILITY OF PAROLE VIOLATION
(BASE EXPECTANCY CLASSIFICATION)

PURPOSE: To develop and, insofar as possible, periodically improve a statistically-based instrument for the classification of Youth Authority wards according to their probability of parole violation (recidivism).

PROCEDURE: Characteristics of male wards available at the time of entry into the California Youth Authority are used as predictors of parole violation. Parole violation is defined as either revocation of parole or discharge from Youth Authority jurisdiction (usually to prison, jail or probation) as the result of a parole suspension occurring within 15 months of release to parole. All wards so revoked or discharged are designated as parole violators. All other wards are considered non-violators. Multiple regression analysis is employed to relate the predictor variables to the violator--non-violator criterion. Cohorts of male parolees released within a single calendar year have usually been the subjects of the multiple regression analysis. Scores based on the weights of the variables in the regression equation are formed into categories--each with a different probability of parole violation. A configuration analysis using some of the variables employed in the multiple regression equations was performed for the 1964 release cohort.

TIMETABLE: Base expectancies for Youth Authority wards were first computed for male wards released during the first half of 1956. Other base expectancy classifications were based on multiple regression analyses of parole releasees during a three year period (1956-58), the entire year of 1961 (first admissions only), and the entire 1962 parole release cohort. A similar analysis of 1964 parole releasees has been completed.

In addition, special regression equations have been developed for particular subgroups within this cohort, (first admissions versus parole violators returned), and the predictive efficiency of each has been compared with that of the total 1964 cohort. Further studies on base expectancies will probably be limited.

FINDINGS: The point-biserial correlations between base expectancy score and the violator--non-violator criterion have ranged from .24 to .30 for various samples and various groups of predictor variables. Base expectancy score categories have shown violation rates of lower than 20 percent and higher than 70 percent at the extremes of the distribution of categories. These percentages have varied with the number of categories employed--each category containing approximately the same number of wards. Some of the background variables which have contributed to various prediction (regression) equations have been: age at admission, age at parole release, prior delinquent record, number of admissions to the Youth Authority, race, attitude toward school, number of offense partners, history of psychological disturbance, commitment offense, etc. Age at admission to Youth Authority, age at release to parole and admission status have been the most consistent and strongest predictor variables over all cohort groups. Base expectancy scores have been shown to have predictive validity in that those scores developed on one group of releases have been shown to be equally predictive of the performance of other groups of similarly defined releasees.

Results of the special subgroup regression analyses mentioned previously indicated that a single overall regression equation based upon a sample of the total Youth Authority male population is as predictively efficient, if not more so, than equations based upon separate analyses of (and applied to) subgroups of that population, defined by admission status--first admissions versus parole violators returned.

It is now believed that the limits of predictability have been approached. The nature of the recidivism criterion probably consists of much "error" (unsystematic sources of variation) which cannot be related to measurable characteristics of wards.

Base expectancies, in the Youth Authority, can be best utilized for research purposes as a statistical control factor in comparing various groups of wards. It is felt that they have limited use in decisions about individual wards or in the evaluation of the "effectiveness" of institutions.

STAFF: Robert F. Beverly, Senior Social Research Analyst
Martin J. Molof, Associate Social Research Analyst

PUBLICATIONS

Beverly, Robert F.: A Method of Determination of Base Expectancies for Use in the Assessment of Correctional Treatment. State of California. Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Research, Research Report No. 3, February, 1959.

Bohnstedt, Marvin A.: Determination of Base Expectancies for Female Youth Authority Wards. State of California, Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Research, Research Report No. 8, August, 1959.

Bohnstedt, Marvin A.: Determination of Base Expectancies for the 1957 Male Parole Release Population (A Basic Document). State of California, Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Research, Research Research Report No. 11, August, 1959.

Beverly, Robert F.: An Evaluation of Parole Suspension as a Measure of Parole Performance. State of California, Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Research, Research Report No. 12, September, 1959.

Beverly, Robert F.: *Base Expectancies and the Initial Home Visit Research Schedule.* State of California, Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Research, Research Report No. 37, January, 1964.

Beverly, Robert F.: *An Analysis of Parole Performance by Institution of Release, (1959-1962).* State of California, Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Research, Research Report No. 40, March, 1965.

Beverly, Robert F.: *A Comparative Analysis of Base Expectancy Tables for Selected Sub-Populations of California Youth Authority Wards.* State of California, Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Research, Research Report No. 55, December, 1968.

CLASSIFICATION OF FEMALE YOUTH AUTHORITY WARDS BY PROBABILITY OF PAROLE VIOLATION (RECIDIVISM)

Base Expectancy Classification for Female Wards

PURPOSE: To develop a statistically-based instrument for the classification of female Youth Authority wards according to their probability of parole violation (recidivism).

PROCEDURE: Characteristics of female wards available at the time of initial entry or re-entry into the Youth Authority were used as predictor variables. Parole violation was defined as either: 1) revocation of parole, or 2) discharge from Youth Authority jurisdiction (usually to prison, jail or adult probation) as the result of a suspension of parole occurring within 15 months of release to parole. Multiple regression analysis was employed using predictor variables selected on the basis of their individual relationships to the criterion. Wards released to parole during 1963 and 1964 were used as the construction sample and wards released during 1965 as the validation sample. Scores based on the results of the multiple regression analysis for the 1963-64 sample were analyzed and categories formed each with a different probability of parole violation. These score categories were applied to the 1965 release sample.

TIMETABLE: A report will be written in the near future.

FINDINGS: Earlier Youth Authority studies which have attempted to develop base expectancies for female wards have not been very successful because of the low rate of recidivism among female wards and the lack of consistent, substantial relationships between background variables and recidivism. In a study by Guttman (Division of Research Report No. 45) on the correlation between background variables and recidivism among both male and female wards, it was found that fewer of the variables routinely gathered for Youth Authority wards had statistically significant relationships with recidivism for females than for males.

On the basis of analysis of individual variables in the 1963 and 1964 samples of parole releasees, seven were chosen to be included in the multiple regression analysis because of both magnitude of relationship to the criterion and consistency over the two samples. They are: admission status, history of psychiatric or psychological treatment, number of foster home placements, history of serious school misbehavior, number of co-offenders in the commitment offense, age at first admission to the Youth Authority, and age at release to parole. However, they were not highly related to the recidivist--nonrecidivist criterion, the correlations ranging from .029 to .216. In the validation sample (1965 release cohort), correlations between these items and the criterion ranged from .000 to .192. In both samples, age at admission and age at release showed the highest correlations. Multiple correlation coefficients in the 1963-64 sample were as high as .246 using all 7, 6 or 5 of the variables.

A five-variable equation is currently being used to develop base expectancy score categories. These score categories (the sum of the regression coefficients for each of the predictor variables for each ward) show a very general linear relationship to recidivism rate. However, there are many reversals, and a wide range of scores will have to be combined in order to develop a small number of score categories showing a continuous relationship to recidivism rate.

STAFF: Martin J. Molof, Associate Social Research Analyst

PUBLICATION

Bohnstedt, Marvin A.: Determination of Base Expectancies for Female Youth Authority Wards. State of California, Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Research, Research Report No. 8, August, 1959.

I-LEVEL TRAINING PROGRAM FOR YOUTH AUTHORITY CLINICS AND SPECIAL PAROLE UNITS

PURPOSE: The program under investigation trained staff members at the three Youth Authority reception center-clinics as well as staff at some of the special (direct release) parole units in the Integration Level (I-Level) theory and diagnostic method. This was done in order to prepare diagnostic staff at the clinics with the knowledge and skills needed to make I-Level diagnoses routinely for all wards. These diagnoses will be used by institution and parole staff as an aid to developing differential treatment programs.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: A team of staff members from each of the three Youth Authority clinics and the Division of Rehabilitation, Parole Services, were trained for a period of three weeks in I-Level theory and method of diagnosis. The teams at the clinics included members from the various disciplines represented among clinic staff. Training was done by members of the Center for Training in Differential Treatment who had originated, developed and employed the theory in a parole setting. Each team developed and conducted a training program at their respective facility (3 clinic teams and one parole team). The training program consisted of a basic 60-hour course in theory and diagnosis which included experience in interviewing and making I-Level diagnosis. Some training in the use of collateral material for making a diagnosis was also given. Most staff who work directly with wards as well as some administrative staff received the training at the clinics. Most of the parole agents in the special units received training from the parole training team. Ongoing training and feedback to diagnostic personnel continued after the 60-hour course. I-Level diagnoses have been accomplished for most wards at two of the clinics since July, 1968 and for about 20 to 25 percent of the wards at the other clinic.

PROCEDURE: Research on the effects and results of this training program has been conducted by means of a multi-faceted approach. During the initial training period (training of the training teams and training of the staff in the theory and diagnostic method between October, 1967 and June, 1968), the following data were collected:

1. Knowledge of the theory and characteristics of the various diagnostic categories.

2. Accuracy of diagnosis by members of the training teams at two of the clinics by means of a diagnostic test of 21 wards.

3. Opinions and attitudes of staff about I-Level and its potential use.

4. Behavior ratings on wards done by youth counselors at the clinics and the Preston School of Industry.

5. Qualitative material from members of the training teams on the progress of the training programs and the problems encountered.

Starting in August, 1968, and continuing to the present time, I-Level diagnoses have been reported from all three clinics on specially designed forms: one for the first diagnostician (the one who does the initial intake interview and diagnosis), one for the second diagnostician (if any) who usually diagnose the ward from a tape recording of the first diagnostician's interview, and one for the staffing team who at two of the clinics determine the final diagnosis. Information from these forms has been coded and keypunched onto cards. Data from the first six months of reporting on these forms from the three clinics (August, 1968 - January, 1969) have been analyzed.

FINDINGS: Some of the data described in the previous section have been analyzed and some have not. Some of the major findings are as follows:

1. Scores on tests administered during the 60-hour training generally showed a moderate to high degree of knowledge concerning I-Level theory and characteristics of the various diagnostic classes.

2. Training team members at two of the clinics completed the diagnostic test from tape-recorded interviews done by Community Treatment Project staff. The average percent of agreement between members of the training team and CTP diagnosis was 67 percent and 65 percent at each clinic on level diagnosis. The average percent agreement on complete diagnosis (level and subtype) was 40 percent and 38 percent at the two clinics.

3. Interviews with a sample of staff at the three clinics and in the special parole units generally revealed a positive, hopeful attitude toward the I-Level system. A total of 73 people representing all job classes involved in the training were interviewed. Impressions received from listening to many of them lead to the conclusion that I-Level was considered a useful, meaningful tool to work with wards and to communicate with staff about wards by many of the interviewees who had recently completed their training.

4. The behavioral ratings on wards observed on the dormitory setting did not show strong relationships to interview-based I-Level and subtype diagnosis using a priori subtype scales of items.

5. Several problems arose during and after the initial training period. Among them were resistance among some staff to I-Level ideas, conflicts with administrators, conflicts among training team members, uncertainties among trainers and trainees concerning the proper way to make certain diagnostic decisions (differences between I-3 and I-4 and between I-4 and I-5), etc. These problems did not occur with equal seriousness at all clinics. Some problems still persist, especially those concerning the resistance of some diagnosticians to fully participate in the I-Level diagnostic process.

Highlights of findings for the first six months of diagnosis from the three clinics, (August,1968 - January, 1969):

6. Each clinic showed a different distribution of diagnosis, especially in the proportions of wards classified as I-3 and I-4 with the largest differences in the proportions of wards classified as I-4 (Nx).

7. The I-4 level was the most frequent level at all clinics and the Nx the most frequent subtype category at all clinics. I-3 (Cfm) and I-4 (Na) were the other two most frequent categories at all clinics. Less than five percent of the wards diagnosed were classified as I-2 or I-5.

8. The second diagnosis, mainly done by members of the training teams, produced a very high percent of agreement with the first diagnosis with reference to level--ranging from approximately 75 percent to 90 percent. Agreement between first and second diagnosticians on the complete diagnosis (level and subtype) ranged from approximately 54 percent to 77 percent.

9. The case file was the most frequently used outside source of information in making the diagnosis.

10. Level of confidence in accuracy of diagnosis was generally highest for wards diagnosed as I-4, and somewhat higher for those diagnosed as I-4 (Nx) and I-3 (Cfm). Wards for whom there was eventual disagreement in diagnosis between first and second diagnosticians were diagnosed with lower confidence than wards for whom there was agreement between first and second diagnosticians.

TIMETABLE: An interim report on the first six months of diagnosis at the clinics is now in preparation. A report dealing with all aspects of this research program outlined above will be prepared sometime in the future.

STAFF: Martin J. Molof, Associate Social Research Analyst

BEHAVIOR RATINGS AND I-LEVEL

PURPOSE: The objectives of this study are: 1) To seek out relationships between observed behavior and I-Level diagnosis based primarily on an interview, 2) to evaluate the utility of behavior ratings in aiding diagnosis, especially subtype diagnosis, 3) to examine, statistically, the structure of observed behavior as measured by the items included in the behavior ratings.

PROCEDURE: A set of items theoretically related to the various I-Level and subtype diagnostic categories was developed. The items included those taken from the defining characteristics of the various categories and from the Jesness Behavior Checklist. A pretest using youth counselors and some members of the I-Level training teams at each clinic evaluated the items with regard to their relevance to behavior observed in the clinic and the clarity of the meaning of the items. On the basis of this pretest some items were eliminated. Others were later added in order to have items representing all subtypes. Each item was assigned to one or more subtypes by the staff of the Center for Training in Differential Treatment. Thus, a set of a priori subtype scales were developed.

Two somewhat different behavior ratings forms were designed. One, used at the three Youth Authority clinics and to some extent at the Preston School of Industry, contained 57 items. The other, used more extensively at the Preston School of Industry and by parole agents in the Community Treatment Project, contained 78 items. The overlap of items was almost complete between the two forms, that is, almost all of the 57 items were also on the 78-item form. There were slight modifications of the wording of some items between the two forms and there were differences in the type of scale used to rate each item. Youth counselors at the three Youth Authority clinics were trained in the use of the 57-item form and filled them out for many wards who had also been diagnosed. A small sample of these wards were rated by more than one rater.

The 78-item form was used by youth counselors at Preston. All wards so rated had also been diagnosed. Most of the wards rated at Preston were rated by four to six raters and at two different time periods separated by one to two weeks. A small sample of wards on parole in the Community Treatment Project have been rated, using the 78-item form, by their parole agents.

Behavior data from the clinics have been computer-analyzed. Among some of the analyses performed were: cluster analysis; relationship of I-Level and subtype diagnosis to individual items, cluster scores, and a priori scale scores; relationship of individual items and scale scores to race, age and sex; and relationships between clusters and a priori scales. The data from the 78-item form used at Preston and the Community Treatment Project has not yet been analyzed. Similar analyses will be performed on this data and compared with the data from the 57-item form used at the clinics.

FINDINGS: Six meaningful clusters were derived from the 57-item form. The dimensions represented behavioral dimensions relevant to subtype characteristics. Relationships of the cluster scores and *a priori* scale scores to the diagnosis did not appear very strong. Much of this data has not yet been thoroughly analyzed.

TIMETABLE: A report using data from both behavior rating forms and the three different settings will be written and some conclusions concerning the relationship of observed behavior to I-Level diagnosis and the utility of behavior ratings in making a diagnosis will be made.

STAFF: Martin J. Molof, Associate Social Research Analyst
George Tolhurst, Associate Behavioral Research Analyst

THE INSTITUTIONAL EXPERIENCE SUMMARY (IES): A PRE-CODED RECORD

PURPOSE: To further systematize and improve the Institutional Experience Summary form (IES): to evaluate its use; and to examine the implementation of various programs in Youth Authority institutions by means of IES information.

The IES is designed to record in a pre-coded form each ward's formal institutional experiences. Form items deal with selected elements of the ward's daily program, such as, academic education, vocational training, work experience, and institutional adjustment.

PROCEDURE: Within five days of any ward's release to parole, an institutional staff member (e.g., classification counselor, social worker, therapist, or institutional parole agent) forwards to the Division of Research a completed summary on that ward. Data from collected forms are analyzed in terms of 1) the distribution of the number and characteristics of wards involved in major program categories, 2) the extent of implementation of various program categories, and 3) the relationship of parole outcome predictions to actual parole performance and to ward characteristics.

TIMETABLE: The IES form was introduced in July, 1963 and revised in September, 1964 and again in January, 1969. One year's routine use of the 1964 revised form provided data for the findings reported in September, 1967 (Research Report No. 52). A report is currently in progress which will utilize 1967 calendar year data.

FINDINGS: Data from the 1966 calendar year revised IES was reported in the form of institutional profiles as suggested in the previous report. No attempt was made to give an overall report of findings but each institution and camp was analyzed separately. The findings varied from institution to institution and from living unit to living unit. Administrators and operations staff have requested a continuation of this type of report.

STAFF: Peggy L. Wright, Assistant Social Research Analyst

PUBLICATIONS

Cook, William E., and Johns, Dennis: The Institutional Experience Summary: A Preliminary Presentation of Selected Data. State of California, Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Research, Research Report No. 44, May, 1965.

Johns, Dennis: Institutional Program Patterns, Parole Prognosis and Outcome. State of California, Department of the Youth Authority, Division of Research, Research Report No. 52, September, 1967.

A MANAGEMENT INFORMATION CENTER

PURPOSE: To provide graphically depicted managerial statistics to the administrators of the California Youth Authority. Statistical information is presented by the use of transparent slides and an overhead projector.

PROCEDURE: Key indices of Youth Authority departmental operations are updated monthly and periodic briefings are being made to departmental managers to supply current information on all aspects of ward population.

Examples of data shown are first admissions to institutions, parole violators returned to institutions, releases to parole, releases from parole, length of stay in institutions, average daily population in institutions, and changes in parole caseload. Staff of the Correctional Decisions Information Project (CDIP) serve as technical coordinators for this project.

TIMETABLE: This is an ongoing project with no projected termination date.

STAFF: George F. Davis, Senior Social Research Analyst
Thomas J. Leahy, Associate Statistician
Peggy L. Wright, Assistant Social Research Analyst
Howard A. Sawusch, Assistant Statistician

MOVEMENT AND CHARACTERISTICS OF CYA WARDS

Publications by the Population Accounting Unit

Monthly Statistical Summary:

Presents data on wards under commitment, referral actions, institutional admissions and departures, parole caseload movement, parole suspensions and removals from suspension, institutional average daily population and variance from budgeted capacity, and institutional average length of stay.

Population Movement Summary:

Prepared for the calendar and fiscal years and includes a resume of the same types of data that are reported in the Monthly Statistical Summary. In addition, the Population Movement Summary generally contains commitment rate figures and a flow chart presentation of Youth Authority population movement.

Characteristics of California Youth Authority Wards:

Published twice a year, this report presents the major characteristics of the Youth Authority population as of June 30th and December 31st of each year. The major characteristics of the report include sex, court of commitment, offense, admission status, area and county of commitment, age and race. Each of these characteristics is reported by the current status of the ward, i.e., institution or parole unit to which assigned.

Annual Statistical Report:

The Annual Statistical Report provides highlights of calendar year data on the movement and characteristics of Youth Authority wards. Included in this report are sections on referrals and commitments to the Youth Authority, characteristics of first commitments, movement of institutional population, length of institutional stay, parole population movement and length of stay on parole, parole performance, institutional per capita costs, and long term trends.

Capital Outlay Estimates:

This yearly report provides estimates of Youth Authority resident institutional population for a ten year period. Estimates are made of first commitments and parole returns by court and sex, various assumptions are applied to these figures, and the resulting calculations produce estimates of resident population as of June 30th of each fiscal year for a future ten year period. These figures are used primarily in the planning of Capital Outlay construction.

Final Youth Authority Population Estimates--Governor's Budget:

These estimates are published in July of each year and provide the basic estimates of institutional and parole populations for support budget purposes. The estimates include the average daily population in Youth Authority institutions by quarter for the current fiscal year and for the support budget year, and estimates of admissions and departures to the institutions for each of the two fiscal years just cited. In addition, estimates are provided of the number of wards who will be received on and removed from parole and the estimated parole caseload at the start of each quarter for two succeeding fiscal years.

Characteristics of First Commitments to the Youth Authority:

Shows various characteristics of all first commitments to the Youth Authority. Characteristics shown include various demographic variables and informational items collected through the Clinic Summary and Initial Home Visit research schedules. Information portrayed has been compiled for the years 1959-1968 and will be updated on a yearly basis.

A Comparison of Characteristics of Youth Authority Wards:

Presents the major characteristics of all Youth Authority wards as of June 30 each year, 1959-1968. Characteristics presented are: court of commitment, area of commitment, commitment offense, admission or parole status, ethnic group and median age. Each characteristic is reported by the current status of the ward (institution or parole). This report will be updated periodically.

STAFF: George F. Davis, Senior Social Research Analyst
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Peggy L. Wright, Assistant Social Research Analyst

Publication by the Drug Research Unit

Narcotic or Drug Involvement of Youth Authority Wards:

The Drug Research Unit maintains an ongoing card record for each Youth Authority ward with known drug involvement. The file cards are updated at the time that any new knowledge of a ward's drug involvement becomes available. From these records, a semiannual statistical fact sheet on Narcotic and Drug Involvement is prepared by the staff. The fact sheet presents a statistical breakdown of wards on parole and in institutions as of June 30 and December 31 each year by known degree and form of drug involvement. The fact sheet also analyzes these factors in terms of race, age, court of commitment, and commitment offense.

STAFF: Chester F. Roberts, Jr., Associate Social Research Analyst

Publication by the Parole Services Research Section

Characteristics of the California Youth Authority Parole Caseload:

An annual report that provides cross-sectional information on the entire parole population as of April 30 each year. The characteristics regularly reported and cross-tabulated are: sex, age, ethnic group, region, placement status, school attendance, and employment. In many years, additional information is reported on a one-time basis.

STAFF: Bertram M. Johnson, Senior Social Research Analyst
Carolyn B. Davis, Assistant Social Research Analyst

DIVISION OF RESEARCH NUMBERED REPORT SERIES

(* No Longer Available)

Report Number	Author	Title	Date
* 1	Stuart N. Adams & Romey P. Narloch	Probation Standards in California: Use of Jail as a Condition of Probation	1/59
* 2	Stuart N. Adams & Romey P. Narloch	County Correlates of Youth Authority Commitment Rates: A Preliminary Analysis	1/59
3	Robert F. Beverly	A Method of Determination of Base Expectancies for Use in the Assessment of Effectiveness of Correctional Treatment (See Pages 53-54)	2/59
* 4	Robert F. Beverly	An Interfacility Comparison of Parole Performance	3/59
* 5	Stuart N. Adams	Effectiveness of the Youth Authority Special Treatment Program: First Interim Report	3/59
* 6	Stuart N. Adams & Romey P. Narloch	County Factors Related to Youth Authority Commitment Rates: Study No. 11	4/59
* 7	Romey P. Narloch Stuart N. Adams, & Kendall J. Jenkins	Characteristics and Parole Performance of California Youth Authority Early Releases	6/59
* 8	Marvin A. Bohnstedt	Determination of Base Expectancies for Female Youth Authority Wards	8/59
* 9	Dorothy Zietz	Subjective Impact of a Reception Center-Clinic on First-Commitment Male Wards	7/59
10	Stuart N. Adams	Impact of the Reception Center-Clinic on California Youth Authority Wards: II	8/59

This is an exploratory study of the impressions and subjective evaluations of wards with respect to the Reception Center-Clinic Program. A panel of male wards 15 to 17 years old, mostly first commitments, were interviewed during the course of their Clinic stay. The interviews focused on: a) expectations of boys with regard to the Clinic and the Youth Authority; b) major influences exerted on boys by the Clinic program, the staff, and other wards; c) apparent changes in attitudes and behavior resulting from exposure to the Clinic environment; and d) an appraisal of the significance of these changes for the future behavior of the ward.

Report Number	Author	Title	Date
*11	Marvin A. Bohnstedt	Determination of Base Expectancies for the 1957 Male Parole Release Population (A Basic Document)	8/59
*12	Robert F. Beverly	An Evaluation of Parole Suspension as a Measure of Parole Performance	9/59
*13	Romey P. Narloch & Lewis Brusca	A Preliminary Study of California Youth Authority Foster-Home Wards: Career Profiles, Biographical Characteristics, and Parole Performance	10/59
*14	Marvin A. Bohnstedt & Robert F. Beverly	An Interfacility Comparison of Expected and Observed Parole Violation Rates (1957)	10/59
*15	Stuart N. Adams	Assessment of the Psychiatric Treatment Program: Second Interim Report	12/59
*16	Marvin A. Bohnstedt & Robert F. Beverly	Initial Home Visit Research Schedule (A Preliminary Report)	7/60
*17	Joachim P. Seckel & Stuart N. Adams	A Study of Six California Counties with Atypical Juvenile Court Commitment Rates	8/60
*18	Rosemary P. Peters	Diagnosis and Prognosis of Youth Authority Wards on Parole	11/60
*19	Bertram M. Johnson	Parole Agent Job Analysis--Parole Research Project	12/60
*20	Stuart N. Adams	Effectiveness of Interview Therapy With Older Youth Authority Wards: An Interim Evaluation of the PICO Project	1/61
*21	Stuart N. Adams	Assessment of the Psychiatric Treatment Program, Phase I: Third Interim Report	1/61
*22	Robert F. Beverly	An Analysis of Parole Performance by Institution of Release	4/61
*23	Joachim P. Seckel & Stuart N. Adams	Narcotic Involvement Among California Youth Authority Wards: A Survey	5/61
*24	Bertram M. Johnson & Rosemary P. Peters	Parole Agent Characteristics as of June, 1959	10/61
*25	Evelyn S. Guttmann	MMPI-Measured Changes in Treated and Untreated Youth Authority Wards Judged in Need of Psychiatric Treatment	11/61

Report Number	Author	Title	Date
*26	Rosemary P. Peters	Population Movement in the Oakland Parole Research Project September, 1959 to August, 1961	1/62
*27	Bertram M. Johnson	Parole Performance of the First Year's Releases Parole Research Project: Evaluation of Reduced Caseloads	1/62
*28	Stuart Adams & Dorothy Zietz	Patterns of Narcotic Involvement: The Autobiographies of Five Juvenile Offenders	2/62
*29	Carl F. Jesness	The Jesness Inventory: Development and Validation	1/62
*30	Joachim P. Seckel	Employment and Employability Among California Youth Authority Wards: A Survey	8/62
31	Robert F. Beverly & Evelyn S. Guttmann	An Analysis of Parole Performance by Institution of Release (1956-1960) (See Pages 53-55)	11/62
32	Bertram M. Johnson	An Analysis of Predictions of Parole Performance and of Judgments of Supervision in the Parole Research Project This report presents an analysis of 97 cases randomly selected from reduced and regular sized caseloads. Two factors were found to be significantly related to parole performance regardless of caseload size, namely: the adequacy and appropriateness of parole services rendered, and the presence of support or stress in the ward's psycho-social environment.	12/62
33	Donna E. Gould & Robert F. Beverly	The Initial Home Visit Research Schedule and Its Relationship to Parole Performance A wide variety of personal and family variables obtained by interview by the parole agent during the initial home visit to the ward's family were related to parole performance (parole violation status 15 months after release).	1/63
*34	Selden Menefee	Employment Trends Among California Youth Authority Wards on Parole 1948-1962.	1/63
*35	Carl F. Jesness	Redevelopment and Revalidation of the Jesness Inventory	11/63

Report Number			Date
36	Evelyn S. Guttmann	Effects of Short-Term Psychiatric Treatment on Boys at Two Youth Authority Training Schools	12/63

A study of the effects of psychiatric treatment at two Youth Authority schools for boys (Nelles and Preston). Wards deemed eligible for psychiatric treatment were randomly assigned to treatment and control groups. Wards in the study were rated upon intake on several personality characteristics and amenability to treatment. Other factors such as probability of parole violation (Base Expectancy Risk Group) were also measured. Experimental and control groups were compared on personal adjustment from MMPI profiles, institutional adjustment and parole violation.

Report Number			Date
37	Robert F. Beverly	Base Expectancies and the Initial Home Visit Research Schedule (See Pages 53-54)	1/64
*38	George F. Davis	An Exploratory Study of the Narcotic Control Program for Youth Authority Parolees (A Preliminary Report)	3/64
*39	Joachim P. Seckel	Experimental Study of Remedial Reading Program Among Youth Authority Wards at Fricot Ranch School	5/64
*40	Robert F. Beverly	An Analysis of Parole Performance by Institution of Release (1959-1962)	3/65
*41	Martin J. Molof	Prediction of Future Assaultive Behavior Among Youthful Offenders	5/65
*42	George F. Davis	Characteristics and Preliminary Evaluation of the Narcotic Control Program for Youth Authority Parolees	5/65
43	Chester F. Roberts	Rehabilitative Influences in California Youth Conservation Camps Phase I: The California Youth Conservation Camps and Their Wards (See Pages 34-35)	5/65
44	William E. Cook & Dennis Johns	The Institutional Experience Summary: A Preliminary Presentation of Selected Data (See Page 63)	5/65

Report Number	Author		
45	Evelyn S. Guttmann	A Comparison of Youth Authority Boys and Girls: Characteristics and Their Relationship to Parole Violation	6/65

A study of the background variables of male and female Youth Authority wards was made. Youth Authority girls had more unfortunate histories and less desirable backgrounds than did the boys. Of the 54 variables studied, 34 were found to be significantly related to the violation rates of boys. Only six variables were found to be so related for girls.

46	Joachim P. Seckel	Experiments in Group Counseling at Two Youth Authority Institutions	9/65

This study explored the treatment effects of group counseling programs at two training schools, in terms of changes in ward attitudes, institutional adjustment, and law violating behavior upon release to parole. Findings showed that the counseling groups did not differ significantly from their controls in their rates of recidivism. Based on observations, the group counseling units showed improved climates and improved ward behaviors relative to the control living units.

*47	Carl F. Jesness	The Fricot Ranch Study: Outcomes with Small versus Large Living Groups in the Rehabilitation of Delinquents	10/65
48	Robert F. Beverly	The BGOS: An Attempt at the Objective Measurement of Levels of Interpersonal Maturity	10/65

A paper and pencil test was developed to measure the levels of Interpersonal Maturity (I-Levels) as employed in the CYA's Community Treatment Project. An 18-item scale was devised which significantly differentiated between high (level 4) and low (level 3 or below) maturity wards.

49	Carolyn B. Jamison, Bertram M. Johnson & Evelyn S. Guttmann	An Analysis of Post-Discharge Criminal Behavior	11/66

This report followed the community adjustment of CYA wards after discharge, in terms of legal dispositions of criminal behavior as shown by the arrest records of the California Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation. Two groups were followed--(1) wards discharged in 1953, followed for 10 years; and (2) wards discharged in 1958, followed for a 5-year period.

Report Number	Author	Title	Date
50	Joachim P. Seckel	The Fremont Experiment: Assessment of Residential Treatment at a Youth Authority Reception Center	1/67
	This is a study of residential treatment for male wards, aged 16 and older, who were assigned to the program for a determinate stay of five months. A form of therapeutic community, the program stressed supervised work assignments, academic classes, and combinations of individual therapy, group therapy, and living unit meetings. The analysis of post-release data shows no significant difference in recidivism rates between the treatment and control groups after 24 months of time out. This result is of added interest in view of the fact that the length of stay in confinement was, on the average, four months shorter for the treateds than the controls.		
51	Martin J. Molof	Differences Between Assaultive and Non-Assaultive Juvenile Offenders in the California Youth Authority	2/67
	Malw wards committed to the Youth Authority for assaultive offenses were compared with those committed for non-assaultive offenses for the years 1963 and 1964. Comparisons were made on 55 background variables. Sixteen of these differentiated the assaultive from the non-assaultive offenders in both samples to a statistically significant degree. There were no variables which significantly differentiated assaultive offenders from each of five non-assaultive subgroups in the same manner. In general there were few consistent statistical differences between assaultive and non-assaultive offenders when each of these groups were broken down into subgroups.		
52	Dennis Johns	Institutional Program Patterns Parole Prognosis and Outcome	9/67
	This study utilized Revised Institutional Experience Summary form data in order to examine (1) the distribution of ward characteristics by Youth Authority program categories, and (3) the relationship of staff's parole outcome predictions to actual parole performance and to ward characteristics.		

Report Number	Author	Title	Date
53	Martin J. Molof	Forestry Camp Study: Comparison of Recidivism Rates of Camp-Eligible Boys Randomly Assigned to Camp and to Institutional Programs	10/67

Wards declared eligible for both camp and institutional programs by the Youth Authority Board and Hearing Representatives were randomly assigned either to a camp or to an institutional program. Fifteen month recidivism rates of wards randomly assigned were not significantly different. The difference between camp and institution assignees was 1.1 percent. There were some differences in recidivism rates of wards released from the different institutions but small differences among wards released from the four camps.

54	Chester F. Roberts	Rehabilitative Influences in California Youth Conservation Camps Phase II: Staff Policies and Ward Reactions (See Pages 34-35)	4/68
55	Robert F. Beverly	A Comparative Analysis of Base Expectancy Tables for Selected Subpopulations of California Youth Authority Wards	12/68

The predictive efficiency of base expectancy tables constructed upon those male wards admitted to the California Youth Authority for the first time and those male wards who were readmissions (had been previously committed and released) was compared with that of a table constructed upon all male wards combined. As a result of these comparisons, it was concluded that in terms of predictive efficiency, the "total ward" table was somewhat superior to both first admission and readmission tables. It was noted, however, that this particular finding was not a necessary one and there may well exist other subpopulations for which specific base expectancy tables might be more appropriate.

56	Doug Knight	The Marshall Program: Assessment of a Short-Term Institutional Treatment Program. Part I: Parole Outcome and Background Characteristics	3/69

This part of the Marshall Program evaluation was: 1) an exploratory investigation of differences between program graduates and boys transferred from the program as unsuitable, and 2) an examination of the parole performance of Marshall graduates as contrasted with a comparison group of boys. As a total group, the Marshall parolees failed to evidence treatment-related superiority in parole performance. On the other hand, the older, apparently more sociable Marshall boys were differentially successful both during the program and on parole.

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